

I

Library

BOROUGH



OF POOLE



1674. B1
[Signature]

THE

HEALTH of POOLE

1963

James Hutton M.D., D.P.H.

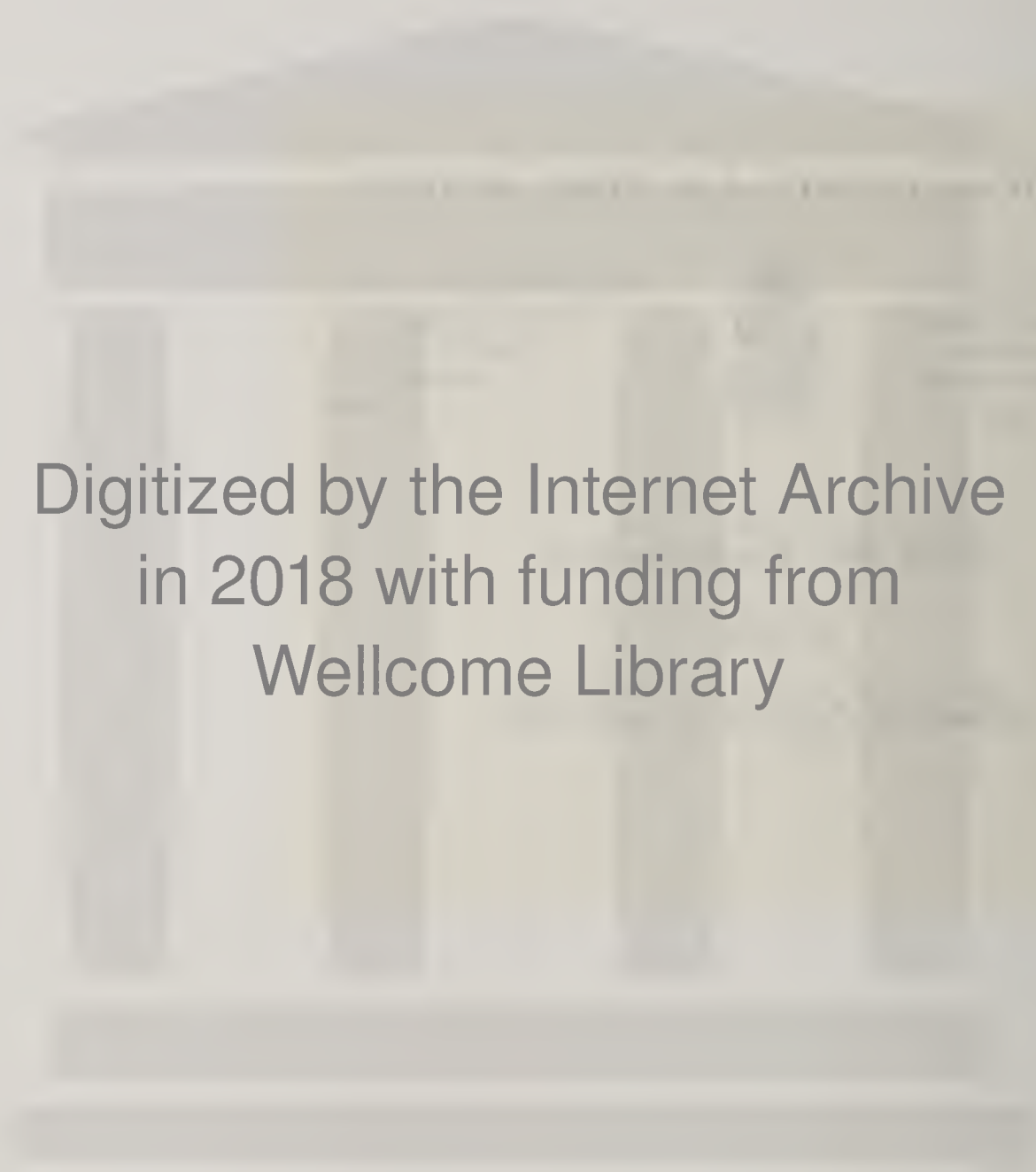
BOROUGH and COUNTY of the TOWN of POOLE

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
TEL. : POOLE 2525 Ext.....



POOLE CENTRAL CLINIC,
CIVIC CENTRE,
PARK ROAD,
POOLE,
DORSET.

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29992990>

PREFACE

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough and County of the Town of Poole.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration
my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department in
1963.

Difficulties encountered in the past in the
publication of the Report in printed form have led to the
adoption of the present lithographic system.

Opportunity has also been taken to revise the
method of presentation in the hope that the rather staple
diet of information is rendered more palatable.

JAMES HUTTON

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1964.

CONTENTS

	Page
PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE	1
STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT	1
HOSPITALS, CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS	5
LOCAL INFORMATION	8
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	16
PORT HEALTH SERVICE	54
INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL	68
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	75
PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES	95

COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1963
PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor G.P. ADAMS

Vice-Chairman: Councillor M.G.R. deMENDES HARRIS

Aldermen:

G. BRAVERY
Mrs. D.J. COLES
A.B. HAYNES, M.B.E., J.P.

Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON, J.P.
A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P. (ex officio)

Councillors:

M.P. BILES
J. BRIGHT J.P.
Mrs. A. COURTNEY
R.K. HANNAM

R.C. HART
H.O. MURTON, O.B.E., T.D.
G.A. WARD, Major
Mrs. A. WILLIS

Co-opted Members:

Mr. E.W. BUCKELL
M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
F.R.C.O.G.

Dr. D. CAMPBELL
Mrs. E.P.M. BRAVERY
Mrs. S.D. AUBIN

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health)
Port Medical Officer)
Borough School Medical Officer)

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health)
Deputy Port Medical Officer)

A. McCUTCHION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Administrative Assistant:

B.J. FENTIMAN

Borough Environmental Health

Chief Public Health Inspector: ROBERT LEGGAT, F.A.P.H.I., Cert.as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector. (Retired 31.3.63).

C.B.T. GLOVER, Cert.as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector. (Appointed 1.4.63).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

ALAN KIRKMAN, Cert.as Public Health Inspector Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector (Appointed 9.5.63).

Public Health Inspectors:

F. BURGIN, Cert.as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

S.T. DAVIES, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector.

F.K.W. FRANCIS, Cert.as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector.

R.M. IMPETT, Cert.as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors: (Continued)

R.C. STENTIFORD, Cert.as Public Health Inspector
and Meat and Food Inspector.

R.R. TUCKER, Cert.as Public Health Inspector and
Meat and Food Inspector.

E.H. WAKEFIELD, Cert.as Public Health Inspector
and Meat and Food Inspector. (Resigned 31.12.63)

Rodent Officer: G.W. SKEGGS

Senior Clerk: A.R.C. PARSONS

One Shorthand Typist. Two General Division Clerks.

Public Analyst: F.A. LYNE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Veterinary Surgeon: Lt.-Col. J.S. KINGSTON, M.B.E. M.R.C.V.S.

**DELEGATED HEALTH, WELFARE AND
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES**

Assistant Medical Officers KATHLEEN M. CAIRNS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
and School Medical Officers: (Part-time)

DOROTHY CULLEN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

W.E. HADDEN, M.B., B.S., D.A., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

H.C. WILLIAMSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Dental Officers: (4) F.E.R. WILLIAMS, L.D.S. (Senior)
A.C.S. BARNARD, L.D.S., R.C.S.
A.G. GAPPER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng)
C. GREEN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Anaesthetist: R.W. ADAM, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S.,
R.F.P.S., M.D.D. (Part-time)

Dental Surgery Assistants:
(4)

Borough Nursing Officer: Miss M.M. KINGSBURY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(Retired 7.3.63)

Miss M. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.
(Appointed 9.4.63)

Deputy Borough Nursing Officer: Miss C.E. GUTTMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(Resigned 31.8.63)

Miss L.A.M. FERRIER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.
(Appointed 1.10.63)

Liaison Health Visitors:
(3)

(Old People and Handicapped) Miss D.J. BLACKMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

(Problem Families) Miss L.G. BRIDGWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

(Tuberculosis) Miss P. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors: (12)
(General Purposes
also School Nurses)

Miss H. BROOKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.
Miss L.D. CAFFELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss R. COWLING S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(Resigned 31.12.63)
Miss M.E. GRACE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(Appointed 22.7.63)
Miss H. GREAVES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.
Miss L.A.M. FERRIER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.
(Transferred 30.9.63)
Miss V. KUSEL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss J.E. MORRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. V. NARBETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss I. PITTOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. M. STAPLEY, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., Q.N.
Miss B.D. TURNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. T. VEALE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(Resigned 31.3.63)

Domiciliary Midwives:
(13)

Mrs. M.E. CHEESEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A.J. CLEARY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss B.J. GEARD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 30.12.63)
Miss A.D.E.M. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss L. HUTCHINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss C.V. IMBER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss V.A. LISK S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E.M. MANN S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Mrs. P. ROGERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss P.E. PERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
(Resigned 30.9.63)
Miss M. THICKETT S.R.N., S.C.M. (Retired 4.7.63)
Miss E.F. TUGWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss V.E. WHITE S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses:
(17 & 2 Part-time)

(Male)

J.W. BENTLEY, S.R.N., Q.N.
L. DAVIES, S.R.N., R.M.N., Q.N.

(Female)

Mrs. A.B. BURDETT, S.R.N., R.S.C.N. (Appointed 1.11.63)
Mrs. A.M. COOK, S.R.N.
Miss L. COPELAND, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. C.A. CUTLER, S.R.N., Q.N.
Miss C. DAVIES, S.R.N., Q.N.
Miss B. DONNELLY, S.R.N.
Miss I. DURLING, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. GARDNER, S.E.A.N. (Resigned 31.10.63)
Mrs. D.M. LITTLE, S.R.N.
Mrs. G.B. MATTHEWS, S.R.N. (Part-time)
Mrs. V.M. MORRIS, S.E.A.N. (Part-time)
Miss G.J. MULLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 31.12.63)
Miss P.A. SMEE, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. G. STUCKEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss M.E. THOMAS, S.R.N., Q.N.
Mrs. M.F. WEBB, S.R.N.
Mrs. J.C. WOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Mrs. M.E. YORK, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Transferred to
Part-time).

Day Nursery - Matron:
Deputy:

Miss M.J.K. McCUTCHEON
Miss M.W. BACON, S.R.N.
and two Nursery Assistants

Clinic Assistants: (5)

Domestic Help-Organiser: Miss L.M. THICKETT
Assistant: Mrs. R.O. MAYGER (Part-time)

Mental Welfare Officers: K.W. BAMFORD (Senior)
Mrs. J.L.DAVEY
B.J. FENTIMAN (Part-time)
J.H. WICKENS (Part-time)

Training Centre-Supervisor: Mrs. C.E. FRENCH
Chief Assistant: Mrs. M.J. WILKINSON
Eight Assistant Supervisors, two Attendants
and one Trainee Assistant Supervisor

Home Teachers (Blind): Miss M. STEWART
Miss G.M.OWEN

Administrative Assistants: C.A. FOX
D. RATCLIFFE
J. WAY
Mrs. B.C. WEALE (appointed 1.1.63)
J.H. WICKENS
and twelve General Division Clerks

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

Oral Hygienist: Vacant
Speech Therapist: Miss C.A.C. TONE, L.C.S.T.
Psychiatric Social Worker: Miss A.D. FILLITER
Physiotherapist: Miss D. BUTLER, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)
Audiometrician: Mrs. K. REAL

CONSULTANT SERVICES

These services are provided by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in the local hospitals or in clinics.

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICERS SECONDED TO POOLE (Part-time)

Senior Officer for
Mental Health: H. PALING
Chief Welfare Officer
for the Blind: R. SWAFFIELD
Home Teacher
(Mental Health): Mrs. H.R.M. EDDEN

HOSPITALS, CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES

AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

HOSPITALS

Poole General Hospital, Longfleet Road, Poole.	Medical beds	59
	Surgical beds	65
	Obstetric beds	51
	Gynaecological beds ...	28
	Orthopaedic beds ...	36
	Private Wards beds ...	8
	Staff Sick Bay beds ...	4
	Amenity Ward beds ...	4
	Infectious Diseases beds	23
	Unclassified	26
Alderney Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ringwood Road.	Premature Babies ...	16
	Dermatological ...	4
	Dental	4
	Casualty	2
	Recovery	6
	Neurology	4

340

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

Permanent Clinics:

Branksome Clinic	Layton Road, Parkstone, (Telephone Parkstone 714)
Hamworthy	Legion Road, Hamworthy, (Telephone Poole 1866)
Old Town	67 Market Street, Poole, (Telephone Poole 458)
Oakdale	337 Wimborne Road, Oakdale, (Telephone Poole 2211)
Poole Central Clinic	Civic Centre, Park Road, Poole, (Telephone Poole 2525)
Day Nursery	Ashley Road, Parkstone, (Telephone Parkstone 1295)
Training Centre	14 Commercial Road, Parkstone, (Telephone Parkstone 3458)

Premises Hired for Sessional Use:

Broadstone	War Memorial Hall, Broadstone
Canford	Village Hall, Canford Magna
Creekmoor	Methodist Church Hall
Newtown	Conservative Hall, Ringwood Road
Rossmore	Church of the Good Shepherd, Herbert Avenue
Wallisdown	St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road
Waterloo	Waterloo Community Hall, Plantation Road

(a) School Clinics:

Branksome	Friday, 9.15 a.m.
Hamworthy	Tuesday, 9.0 a.m., Friday 2.15 p.m.
Oakdale	Monday, 10.45 a.m.
Old Town	Monday, 9.30 a.m.
Sylvan School	Tuesday, 2.15 p.m.

(b) Dental Clinics:

By appointment

Branksome	Daily
Hamworthy	Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays
Poole Central Clinic	Daily

(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes:

Oakdale	Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Old Town	Fridays, 2.0 p.m.
Branksome	Mondays, 2.0 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic	Mondays, 2.0 p.m.

(d) Ante-Natal Clinics - Midwives' Sessions:

Branksome	Wednesdays and Thursdays 2.0 p.m.
Hamworthy	Thursdays 2.0 p.m.
Oakdale	Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Old Town	By appointment only
Wallisdown	Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic	Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.

(e) Contraception Clinic:

By appointment

Hamworthy	Mondays, 10.0 a.m.
	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2.0 p.m.

(f) Infant Welfare Centres:

Branksome	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2.0 p.m.
Broadstone	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Canford Magna	3rd Wednesday, 2.0 p.m.
Creekmoor	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Hamworthy	Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Newtown	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Oakdale	Fridays, 2.0 p.m.
Old Town	Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m.
Rossmore	Thursdays, (except 5th) 10.0 a.m.
Wallisdown	Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.
Waterloo	1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.
	4th Wednesday, 10.0 a.m.
Poole Central Clinic	Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m.
	Every Thursday, 10.0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.

(g) Diphtheria Immunisation, Poliomyelitis Vaccination,
Smallpox Vaccination, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Inoculations:

Branksome	1st and 3rd Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.
Broadstone	3rd Thursday 2.0 p.m.
Canford Magna	3rd Wednesday 2.0 p.m.
Creekmoor	2nd Tuesday in every month 2.0 p.m.
Hamworthy	1st and 3rd Tuesday 10.0 a.m.
Newtown	1st Thursday 2.0 p.m.
Oakdale	4th Friday 2.0 p.m.
Old Town	2nd Wednesday 10.0 a.m.
Rossmore	1st Thursday 10.0 a.m.
Wallisdown	2nd Tuesday 2.0 p.m.
Waterloo	4th Wednesday 10.0 a.m.
Poole Central Clinic	3rd Wednesday 2.0 p.m. 1st Thursday 10.0 a.m. 3rd Thursday 2.0 p.m.

(h) Child Guidance Clinic: By appointment
Poole Central Clinic Tuesday, Thursday and Fridays 9.30 a.m.
Fridays 2.0 p.m.

(i) Audiology Clinic: By appointment
Poole Central Clinic

(j) Speech Therapy Clinic: By appointment
Poole Central Clinic Every day 9.30 a.m.

(k) Physiotherapy (Asthma) Clinic: By appointment
Poole Central Clinic Wednesdays

(l) Enuresis Clinic: By appointment
Oakdale Clinic Mondays

(m) Chiropody Clinic (for the elderly) - in conjunction with the
British Red Cross Society: By appointment
Hamworthy Fridays, 2.30 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic Monday and Thursday 10.0 a.m.

LOCAL

INFORMATION

General Statistics

Description of the Borough

Meteorology

Causes of Death

Statistics relating to Births and Deaths

Comments on Statistics

LOCAL INFORMATION

Area of Borough: 15,760 acres, not including 2,725 acres of tidal waters and foreshore.

Population:

As estimated by Registrar General at
30th June, 1963 93,750

Census, 1961: Registrar General's Report ... 92,111

Total number of Inhabited Houses (from Rate Book)
as at December, 1963 30,176

Rateable Value at 31st March, 1963£1,617,083

Sum represented by a Penny Rate £6,369

No coastal resort has been endowed with a lovelier setting than that of Poole, and its development in recent years has been planned with great consideration for the preservation of its natural beauty. The modern Borough, some 25 square miles in extent, has been developed from the historic seaport situated within its extensive land-locked harbour, and is now the largest town in Dorset and the second largest in the south-western counties of England.

Although the Borough is essentially a residential district, it maintains within and on its boundaries a considerable number of light industries and traditional undertakings. In the latter category are shipbuilding and marine engineering; china clay mining; manufacture of tiles, pottery, china and stoneware; pre-cast concrete products and paving; art metal work; agricultural products; brushes and brooms; garden ornaments; timberwork; ships' joinery; mineral waters; Other industries include pure chemicals; clothing; cosmetics; printing; compressors and pumps; aircraft tooling; foundry products; engineering; scaffolding; church, bank and school fittings; confectionery and food processing.

METEOROLOGY

Month	Average Max.Temp. for month	Average Min.Temp. for month	Max.Temp. for month	Min.Temp. for month	Sunshine hours	Rain inches
January	33.4	23.9	40	13	76.4	0.40
February	38.4	28.8	45	23	64.5	1.68
March	50.7	36.8	57	25	123.4	4.24
April	55.6	43.0	64	29	101.2	3.60
May	61.8	43.2	82	35	215.0	1.09
June	67.4	51.16	82	45	187.9	3.99
July	69.5	52.9	82	45	219.0	1.97
August	67.5	52.5	76	41	133.1	3.90)
September	65.9	-	73	-	128.1	1.74) *
October	59.0	47.3	65	43	62.7	2.45)
November	54.4	44.3	59	30	69.7	7.03
December	42.9	28.7	52	20	56.2	1.44

* minimum thermometer broken from 24th August to 10th October.

Wind

The wind direction for the year is set out hereunder:

Direction ...	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
No. of days ..	34	28	38	15	31	136	26	19

There were 48 calm days when no wind was recorded.

Temperatures

The average maximum temperature was 55.54 deg.F. (1 deg. less than 1962), the average minimum temperature for the year was 41.15 deg. giving a summer and winter range of 14.39 deg.F. July was again the warmest month with an average temperature of 69.5 deg.F. with June and August averaging 67.4 and 67.5 deg.F. respectively. January was the coldest month with an average minimum temperature of 23.9 deg. which compares with the coldest month of 1962 which was March with an average minimum of 30.9 deg.F. During January there were 28 days when the temperature fell below freezing point and there were also 16 days in February when the minimum fell below 32 deg.F. The highest temperature recorded was 82 deg.F. and this occurred on the 31st May and the 1st June. The lowest recorded temperature was 13 deg.F. which occurred on the 25th January.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1963

(Supplied by the Registrar General)

Causes of Death					M	F	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	3	1	4
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	1	1	2
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	1	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	2	-	2
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	17	9	26
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	48	14	62
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	-	28	28
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	-	13	13
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	77	77	154
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	3	1	4
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	2	4	6
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	63	112	175
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	160	96	256
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	11	13	24
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	70	126	196
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	28	45	73
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	-	2	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	43	35	78
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	34	12	46
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	11	2	13
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	7	5	12
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	2	3	5
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	8	-	8
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	9	9	18
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	39	51	90
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	11	6	17
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...	21	17	38
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	11	11	22
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	-	-	-
TOTAL					683	695	1378

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1963

England and Wales								Poole
LIVE BIRTHS								
	Number:	Male	Legitimate 731, illegitimate 47)					1542
		Female	" 706 " 58) ...					
18.2	Rate (per 1,000 population)	(C.F. 1.12)				...	...	16.4
6.9	ILLEGITIMATE live births per cent of total live births ...							6.8
STILLBIRTHS								
	Number:	Male	Legitimate 15, illegitimate 0)					23
		Female	" 7 " 1) ...					
17.2	Rate (per 1 000 total live and stillbirths)	...				...	...	14.7
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS							...	1565
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)								
	Number:	Male	Legitimate 14 illegitimate 0)					28
		Female	" 13 " 1) ...					
Infant Mortality Rates								
20.9	Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...							18.2
	Legit.	"	"	"	"	Legit. "	"	18.8
	Illeg.	"	"	"	"	Illeg. "	"	9.5
14.2	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) ...							10.4
12.3	Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 live births) ...							7.8
29.3	Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ...							22.4
MATERNITY MORTALITY (including abortion)								
0.28	Number of deaths ...							Nil
	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...							-
DEATHS								
	Number of deaths							
	Male	683)						1378
	Female	695)						
12.2	Rate (per 1,000 population) (C.F. 0.86) ..							14.7
DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES								
CANCER:								
	Number:	Male	142)				283	
		Female	141)					
2.177	Rate (per 1,000 population) ..							3.019
TUBERCULOSIS								
	Number:	Male	Respiratory 3 other 1)				6	
		Female	" 1 other 1) ..					
0.056	Rate:	Respiratory		...			0.043	
0.007		Other		...			0.021	
7.6 (1962)	PREMATURE BIRTH RATE (per cent of total livebirths) ...							5.5

STATISTICS - POOLE - 1901 to 1963

Year	Population	Infantile Mortality*	Birth Rate+	Death Rate+	Marriage Rate+	Cancer Death Rate+	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate+
1901	19461	93	27.4	13.9	-	-	-
1911	♂+ 38886	126	24.0	14.0	14.1	-	-
1921	++ 43649	73.6	21.8	11.9	16.7	1.2	0.96
1931	++ 57211	43.2	15.9	12.5	16.5	1.81	0.85
1941	69960	53.5	15.0	13.5	19.0	2.0	0.51
1951	++ 82958	31.6	14.8	13.5	16.8	1.83	0.19
1952	83270	31.4	13.9	12.5	15.0	2.26	0.28
1953	83520	24.8	13.5	12.7	15.4	2.33	0.18
1954	84540	31.6	13.6	12.2	16.2	2.27	0.22
1955	85540	25.6	13.3	12.9	15.7	2.314	0.116
1956	86010	30.8	13.6	12.4	17.4	2.382	0.093
1957	87440	19.4	13.0	12.5	17.4	2.196	0.080
1958	88390	22.2	14.3	12.0	17.0	2.160	0.090
1959	89400	16.6	13.4	13.0	16.9	2.360	0.067
1960	90160	18.4	15.1	12.8	16.6	2.428	0.044
1961	++ 92111	19.8	15.7	12.8	17.7	2.437	0.055
1962	92920	20.6	15.7	13.4	17.3	2.389	0.075
1963	93750	18.2	16.4	14.7	-	3.019	0.043

* per 1,000 related live births. (1931-56)

+ per 1,000 of population

++ Census

♂ 1906 Borough enlarged by the addition of Branksome Urban District

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS - 1952 to 1963

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Estimated Total Population - mid-year, in 1000's	83.27	83.52	84.54	85.54	86.01	87.44	88.39	89.40	90.16	90.69	92.92	93.75
Birth Rate - Live births per 1,000 population	13.9 15.3	13.5 15.5	13.6 15.2	13.3 15.0	13.6 15.6	13.0 16.1	14.3 16.4	13.4 16.5	15.1 17.1	15.1 17.4	15.7 18.0	16.4 18.2
Premature Birth Rate - percentage of live births	6.7 6.2	7.1 6.6	6.9 6.9	7.0 6.9	6.6 6.8	6.0 7.0	6.3 6.8	6.3 6.7	6.1 6.7	5.1 6.7	5.6 7.6	5.5
Still Birth Rate - per 1,000 total (live and still) births	21.3 22.7	17.4 22.4	26.5 23.5	23.3 23.2	18.4 22.9	20.7 22.5	19.4 21.6	24.4 21.0	17.4 19.8	18.7 19.1	22.1 18.1	14.7 17.2
Death Rate	12.5 11.3	12.7 11.4	12.2 11.3	12.9 11.7	12.4 11.7	12.5 11.5	12.0 11.7	13.0 11.6	12.8 11.5	12.8 11.9	13.4 11.9	14.7 12.2
Natural Increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population)		0.8 4.1	1.2 3.9	0.4 3.4	1.2 3.6	0.5 4.6	2.2 4.7	0.5 4.9	2.2 4.9	2.3 5.5	2.3 6.1	1.7 6.0
Infant Mortality - Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	31.4 27.6	24.8 26.8	31.6 25.4	25.6 24.9	30.8 23.7	19.4 23.1	22.2 22.6	16.6 22.2	18.4 21.9	19.8 21.4	20.6 21.4	18.2 20.9
Neo-Natal Mortality - Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births	23 18.3	18 17.7	28.1 17.7	17.7 17.3	25.6 16.8	16.7 16.5	17.4 16.2	13.3 15.8	14.0 15.6	11.7 15.5	15.8 15.1	10.4 14.2
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 (live births)	17.1 14.8	15.7 14.5	17.1 14.6	14.7 14.3	21.8 13.9	12.9 13.5	15.5 13.5	9.7 13.5	10.9 13.1	11.7 13.0	13.0 12.9	7.8 12.3
Deaths from puerperal Causes per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0 0.72	0 0.75	0 0.70	0 0.64	0.84 0.56	0 0.39	0 0.43	0.81 0.38	0 0.39	0 0.33	1.341 0.35	0 0.28
Peri-natal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live and still births	38.4 37.5	33.1 36.9	43.6 38.1	38.0 37.6	40.2 36.8	33.6 36.2	34.9 35.1	34.1 34.2	28.8 32.9	30.2 32.2	34.9 30.8	22.4 29.3

COMMENTS ON STATISTICS

The population continued to increase not merely from an excess of births over deaths but more so by actual influx of population.

From the Dorset census of 1961, it may be seen that although the age distribution follows a pattern similar to that of 1951 there is an increase in two divergencies from national average; although the population has increased by some 9,000 there are relatively even fewer people between the ages of 15 - 45 years and relatively even more people between the ages of 50 - 70 than in 1951.

Births increased in actual number to the highest since the peak year of 1947. The rate per 1,000 population increased similarly.

The fractional increases in the various classes of infant mortality observed in 1962 proved to be of no serious significance, and this adverse fluctuation was quickly corrected in 1963. Indeed the figures are among the best hitherto recorded, and compare most favourably with national standards.

Of the deaths 27% occurred before age 65 and of these the main causes were cancer of various forms and coronary heart disease.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

This section of the Report is prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/64 and presented in two parts:

PART I Reports

**PART II Appendices giving tabular statements
and particulars specifically required**

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

PART I

REPORTS

	Page
1. Water supply	18
2. Sewerage and sewage disposal	18
3. Public cleansing and refuse disposal	19
4. Sanitary inspection of the area:-	20
a. Complaints	
b. Offices, Shops and Railway premises	
c. Caravans, camp sites and gypsies	
d. Clean air	
e. Swimming baths	
f. Disinfestation	21
g. Common Lodging Houses	
h. Mosquito control	
j. Rodent control	
k. Diseases of animals	
l. Merchandise Marks Act	
m. Factories Act	
n. Outworkers	22
o. Persons in need of care	
p. Housing:	23
i. Repairs	
ii. Demolitions and closures	
iii. Rent Act 1957, and houses in disrepair	
r. Food:	24
i. Food premises	
ii. Meat inspection	
iii. Other food inspection	
iv. Milk supplies	
v. Ice-cream supplies	
vi. Food and Drugs sampling	
5. Food poisoning, etc.	25
6. Noise Abatement Act	26
7. Administration	26

PART II

APPENDICES

Pages 27 - 53

PART I

REPORTS

1. WATER SUPPLY

The Borough is supplied with water from four sources:

The Poole and East Dorset Water Board			
supplying approximately	...	...	73,000 persons
The Bourremouth and District Water			
Company	...	...	20,300 persons
The Canford School Private Supply	...		400 persons
Other Private Supplies	...	...	30 persons

The water from the Board is supplied from deep wells in the chalk while water from the Company is obtained from a deep well and the Avon. The Canford School supply is from an artesian well augmented by a piped supply from the Bournemouth and District Water Company main. The other private supplies are from wells or springs and are in areas away from the main supplies.

All main supplies are properly treated, checked daily, and are of a high quality.

APPENDIX A - Water supply

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage arrangements in the Borough are reasonably adequate. They are designed on the "separate" system and disposal is by means of outfalls into the sea or to the sewage disposal works, approximately half of the sewage being discharged by each of these means.

The only residential area of any size remaining unsewered is Bearwood (population approximately 600) where drainage is by cesspools or septic tanks. The streams in this area are liable to pollution from sewage and present a potential risk to public health. Provision has been made in the Council's five year capital estimates for the sewerage of this area and it is hoped to submit a scheme to the Minister in the next year.

For some years work has been proceeding on a re-organisation of the sewerage and sewage disposal systems of the Borough. This is designed to deal with problems arising from the overloading of the Sandbanks/Shore Road sewer.

The key project of the re-organisation scheme is the extension of the activated-sludge sewage disposal works at Broadstone, which ultimately will deal with the sewage of the whole of the Borough.

The works at present are capable of dealing with the sewage from a population of 50,000 and a scheme for the extension of the works to serve a population of 100,000 should be going out to tender in 1964. The Council is also constructing heated sludge-digestion tanks to avoid any nuisance.

A comprehensive scheme for the diversion of the remainder of the sewage of the Borough from Poole Bay has been drafted. This scheme includes the enlargement of the works as described in the above paragraph and the construction of five pumping stations to take the flow from Shore Road and Branksome Chine outfalls to Broadstone. The first portion of this scheme is the diversion of all sewage from the Oakdale area and this should be completed in May, 1964. The second portion, which is the diversion of sewage from Bourne Valley is at present under construction and should be completed in 1964. It is hoped that the third portion, the provision of a rising main to the "Shah of Persia" will be commenced this year. The remaining stages will be the diversion of sewage from Bury Road, Branksome Chine and Shore Road to Parkstone for onward pumping to Broadstone.

3. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse collection is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department and refuse is disposed of at the Corporation Destructor or by tipping at Turlin Moor. The use of bulk bins is extending and is proving a great saving in time although the disadvantage is in the difficulty of cleansing and sterilising the bins. The evening collection in the busy thoroughfares is also a great improvement.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following summarised figures applicable to the year ending 31st March, 1963.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal

Net cost for the year	...	...	...	£99,190
Net cost per ton of refuse collected	...	...	...	£3.12.5d
Net cost per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	£1,067
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	£2,853
Cwts of refuse collected per 1,000 population per day	...	...	...	16.1 cwts
Total tonnage of refuse collected	...	...	...	27,309 tons

Street Cleansing and Gully Cleansing

Mileage of roads cleansed	...	...	...	173.22 miles
Net cost per mile	...	...	...	£152
Net cost per 1,000 population (Street Cleaning)	...	...	...	£284
Net cost per 1,000 population (Gully Cleaning)	...	...	...	£30
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleaned	...	...	...	£221
Total number of gully cleansings	...	...	...	12,748

4. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

APPENDIX B - shows the summary of Inspectors' visits and work.

a. Complaints

During the year 993 complaints were received and attended to. A new system of recording complaints was introduced which provides a more efficient method of checking and following-up.

b. Shops

Systematic inspection of all shops continued and 790 visits were made to shops (exclusive of the visits to food shops) and notices were served in 30 instances. Eighteen offices were dealt with during the year.

c. Caravans, Camp Sites and Gypsies

There are no residential caravan camps in the Borough but there are two holiday camps, one at Rockley Point accommodating 1,050 caravans and the other at Merley House accommodating 30 caravans. Both camps are in attractive surroundings and are well supplied with amenities. There is only one camping site for tents which is included in the Rockley Camp area and this is set aside for holiday campers only.

Strict control is kept over individual caravans and only 7 licences were issued during the year, mostly for short periods only.

The greatest problem to be dealt with is that created by the gypsy-type vagrants and travellers who trespass and camp on private land. They have no sanitary arrangements or proper water supply and appear to have no idea of hygiene. During 1963, 22 were physically evicted from Council land but most of them made their way on to other private property where they have remained. Several places were examined with a view to providing a permanent camping site for them, but none was found to be suitable. At the end of the year there were still about 20 such gypsy-type families living in the Borough.

d. Clean Air

The large industries in the town - power station, gas works, pottery and tile works are controlled by the Alkali Inspector and these works did not produce any great nuisance during the year. No smoke control areas have been declared.

Two stations are in operation each equipped with deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument. These are situated in the Old Town area.

APPENDIX C - Rainfall and atmospheric pollution.

e. Swimming Baths

Two open-air baths are available to the public during the summer and a small covered heated bath is available throughout the year. Each has a continuous filtration and chlorination

plant and samples are taken regularly for residual chlorine estimation and bacteriological examination. There are also eight private swimming baths in the Borough and of these two rely on hand dosing for chlorination.

APPENDIX D - Swimming Bath water sampling.

f. Disinfestation

To prevent the spread of infestation, prospective Council house tenants' furniture is disinfested before removal where necessary. Nineteen houses were dealt with for fleas during the year but no cases of bug infestation were discovered.

g. Common Lodging Houses

There are two common lodging houses in the old part of the town. These accommodate 27 and 22 men respectively. One is scheduled for demolition in the near future and it does not appear that it will be replaced.

h. Mosquito Control

Routine spraying of all known breeding places was carried out during the spring, summer and autumn months.

j. Rodent Control

The Council provides a free service for the destruction of rats and mice. Test baiting of the sewers over a number of years shows no infestation.

APPENDIX E - Rodent Control.

k. Diseases of Animals

The duties under the Diseases of Animals Act are carried out by the department. One swine fever Order which lasted about seven weeks entailed the use of the services of one inspector solely for this purpose. There are within the Borough 53 piggeries and 180 visits were made to them.

l. Merchandise Marks Act

The duties under this Act are carried out by the district inspectors when inspecting shops and carrying out food inspections. In 1963, 105 visits were made under this Act, and on eleven occasions it was necessary to draw shop-keepers' attention to infringements.

m. Factories Act

No difficulties were found in enforcing the provisions of the Act.

APPENDIX F - Factory Inspections.

n. Outworkers

It was not necessary to take any steps with regard to unwholesome premises.

APPENDIX G - Outworkers.

o. Persons in need of care

No applications were made to the Justices for a removal order in the year.

p. Housing - General

Number of houses in occupation in the Borough

The total number of dwelling houses occupied and void was 30,636. 1,010 houses were still under construction on 31st December, 1963.

Year	Over £25 R.V.		Under £25 R.V.		Total		Popula- tion	Persons per occupied house
	Occu- pled	Void	Occu- pled	Void	Occu- pled	Void		
1963	13674	350	16502	110	30176	460	93750	3.11

New House Construction, 1963

1.	Total number of houses completed in 1963 ...	469
2.	Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes	89
3.	Total number of houses under construction at 31.12.63.	1010
4.	Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes	412
5.	Number of houses included in Municipal Schemes, approved but not actually under construction at 31.12.63.	80

Council Houses

The number of houses erected by the Council prior to 1946 was 995. During the eighteen years, 1946 to 1963 (inclusive) a further 4589 houses (including 200 "Prefabs") were erected, making the total number of houses erected by the Council up to the end of 1963, 5584.

Re-Housing

No. of applicants on Housing Register at 31st December, 1963	2,469
New applications received during the year ...	694
No. of families re-housed during the year ...	319
Total number re-housed up to 31st December, 1963	5,898

1. Repairs

Repair work to houses was mainly as a result of complaints.

APPENDIX II - Housing Inspection

11. Demolitions and Closures

The Council have nearly completed their scheduled programme for the demolition and closing of insanitary houses.

During 1963, 12 areas comprising 47 houses were represented to the Council for clearance and 5 clearance orders have been made in respect of these areas; a total of 71 areas has now been represented since the commencement of the Slum Clearance Scheme. In addition, 25 individual unfit houses have been dealt with in 1963, 23 of these have been dealt with by closing or demolition orders, and closing orders will be served in respect of the 2 remaining houses early in 1964.

686 families have been rehoused since 1955 from unfit houses in the Council's Clearance Plan, 38 families are awaiting rehousing from confirmed clearance areas and individual unfit houses, and a further 13 families are to be rehoused from areas which have been represented but are awaiting the making of clearance orders, and from individual houses when the orders are operative.

Approximately 60 houses remain to be represented for clearance or reported for individual orders to complete the Council's Clearance Scheme.

APPENDIX I - Slum Clearance

111. Rent Act 1957, and Houses in Disrepair

There was little call for action under this Act, only 9 applications being made.

APPENDIX J - Rent Act, 1957, and Houses in Disrepair

r. Food

1. Food Premises

Continued progress is shown in the improvement of food premises.

APPENDIX L - Inspection and Supervision of Food.

11. Meat Inspection

There is only one slaughterhouse in the Borough and this deals solely with pigs. Up to October one full-time Meat Inspector was employed but since the inception of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, it has been necessary to provide the services of an additional Inspector for half of each working day to assist in the work of meat inspection.

APPENDIX M - Meat Inspection and Condemnation.

111. Other Food Inspection

The total weight of food surrendered for destruction during the year was 4 tons 7 cwt 2 qtrs 11 lbs. The total of all foods, including meat surrendered in the year was 22 tons 16 cwt 3 qtrs and 2 lbs.

APPENDIX N - Inspection of Other Foods.

iv. Milk Supplies

Supervision is carried out by inspection of premises, checking of plants and methods and the bacteriological examinations of milk and containers. Five samples of raw milk were obtained from producers and all were negative for tuberculosis. They were also subjected to the "ring" test for Brucellosis etc.

APPENDIX O - Milk Supply

v. Ice-Cream Supplies

Samples of ice-cream are taken at random for bacteriological and chemical examinations. There are no ice-cream factories in the Borough.

APPENDIX P - Ice-cream.

vi. Food and Drugs Act Sampling

The analyses of these samples were carried out by Mr. F.A. Lyne, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Reading.

Report of Public Analyst

During 1963 a total of 257 samples was submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, which was a slight decrease on the previous year. Of these 88 were submitted formally and 169 informally.

Five samples were found to be unsatisfactory of which three were drugs, although the deficiencies in the drugs were relatively small. The testing of drugs from the point of view of quality control (as opposed to clinical testing), is a subject to which a great deal of thought was given during the year. Doubts have been expressed as to whether the machinery of the Food and Drugs Act is adequate to control the ever growing volume of new synthetic drugs on the market. These are rarely sampled under the Act for a variety of reasons, not the least being that they are normally only available on prescription and it is not always appreciated either by Food and Drugs Inspectors or by Pharmacists that sufficient powers exist for the taking of such samples. The Association of Public Analysts has issued lists of several hundred drugs which are sold in substantial quantities and which could form the basis of a more comprehensive testing scheme. The alternative would be a new Act to remove drugs, in effect, from the Food and Drugs Act and almost certainly from the control of Local Authorities.

The three drugs concerned in this report were not potent drugs but household remedies where small deficiencies may be of little importance, but there is no certainty that the more potent drugs may not, on occasions, be wrongly compounded.

Two meat products were found to have such low meat contents as to be unworthy of the description. Fortunately new regulations are envisaged which, we hope, will do much to arrest the decline in the meat content of many meat products.

The adulteration rate (slightly less than 2%) in the Borough of Poole is lower than in most other authorities for which I am Public Analyst, and reflects credit upon the vigilance which the Sampling Officers exercise.

F.A. Lyne,
B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

APPENDIX Q - Food and Drugs Sampling

APPENDIX R - Food and Drugs samples found to be Adulterated or Irregular

5. FOOD POISONING

No official notifications of Food Poisoning were received from medical practitioners but 13 cases of enteritis were investigated.

In two cases the infection was found to be caused by *Salmonella heidelberg* but in neither case was the mode of transmission discovered. The first case affected two persons and the second one person. In this latter case the person, whilst not affected by the organism, was still host to it at the end of the year and being kept under observation.

During the summer an outbreak of vomiting occurred, principally among young children at a hotel. In addition to 20 visitors, some 16 members of the staff were affected by a short illness lasting about 48 hours. Thorough investigation was made and 43 samples submitted to the laboratory but no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

At the same time reference was made in the national press to similar outbreaks in other areas. It appears likely that the cause was a virus infection and it is understood that the Public Health Laboratory Service is carrying out research into similar occurrences.

The co-operation of the local medical practitioners and the Director and staff of the Public Health Laboratory at Boscombe are greatly appreciated.

Lead Poisoning

Special investigations were made during the year into two cases of possible lead poisoning in young children brought to our attention by the Consultant Paediatrician.

In both cases the children had symptoms of Pica - a desire to eat dirt - and chemical examination of soil from the garden of both houses showed marked evidence of lead. At one house there was a history of the burning of batteries in the garden.

The first case is still under observation by the Child Psychiatrist but in both cases advice was given to the parents to keep the children under supervision when out in the garden.

6. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Two main complaints were received, one of noise at night from high-pitched cutting machinery and the other of noise at night from intermittent switch on of compressors.

The investigation of these entailed many hours of inspection during the night and arrangements were made with both firms for suitable steps to be taken to reduce the noise.

7. ADMINISTRATION

During 1963, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Leggat retired, and he was succeeded by his Deputy, Mr. C.B.T. Glover. Mr. A. Kirkman was appointed as the new Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. The opportunity was taken to revise the Port Health arrangements and these are now covered by the Deputy and the Specialist Inspector sharing the duties on alternate weeks, while the week-end duties are shared by the Chief, the Deputy, and the Specialist Public Health Inspectors.

The establishment consists of one Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Specialist Public Health Inspector, Meat Inspector, and six District Inspectors with four Assistants: one Rodent Officer and three Rodent Operators.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

PART II

APPENDICES

	Page
A. Water Supply	28
B. Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Work	30
C. Rainfall and Atmospheric Pollution	33
D. Swimming Bath Water Sampling	35
E. Rodent Control	36
F. Factory Inspection	37
G. Outworkers	38
H. Housing Inspection	39
I. Slum Clearance	41
J. Rent Act, 1957, and Houses in Disrepair	43
L. Inspection and Supervision of Food	44
M. Meat Inspection and Condemnation	46
N. Inspection of Other Foods	47
O. Milk Supply	48
P. Ice Cream	50
Q. Food and Drugs Sampling	51
R. Food and Drugs Samples found to be Adulterated or Irregular	53

APPENDIX A

WATER SUPPLY

- (a) The supplies to the area from the Poole and East Dorset Water Board and the Bournemouth and District Water Company, are satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) Piped Supplies. All piped supplies are of treated water.

Bacteriological Results

Water Undertaking	Number of Samples	Results			
		I	II	III	IV
P & E.D.W. Board	Board 30	30	-	-	-
	P.H.Dept 145	142	2	-	1
B & D.W. Company	Company 260	260	-	-	-
	P.H.Dept 55	55	-	-	-

Typical Chemical Analyses

Details	PEDWB	BDWC
B.Coliform P.N. in 100 c.c's.	0	0
Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37°C	0	1
Agar Cultures 48 hours at 37°C	0	1
Agar Cultures 72 hours at 22°C	-	4
Cl.Welchii Reaction	-	Absent
		100 ml
Colour (Burgess Scale)	0	11
Filtrability Index	-	-
pH	7.4	7.79
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C	340	420
Residual NH ₂ Cl	0.17	0.10

<u>Results in Parts Per Million</u>		
Chlorine in Chlorides	22.2	17.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	3.21	3.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.026	0.02
Free Ammonia	0.299	0.07
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.246	0.06
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.094	0.09
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.055	0.07
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hours at 37°C)	-	0.84
Dissolved Oxygen	-	9.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	16.2	6.0

APPENDIX A (Continued)

Results in Parts per Million

Details	PEDWB	BDWC
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	167.4	196.0
Silica as SiO_2	12.0	11.0
Phosphates as P_2O_5	-	0.34
Iron as Fe	0.03	0.03
Suspended Solids	N11	N11
Total Dissolved Solids	321.0	282.0
Total Hardness	196.0	232.0
Carbonate Hardness	155.0	196.0
Noncarbonate Hardness	41.2	36.0
Fluorine content	0.05	-
Plumbo-Solvency (Saturation Index) ^{pHs}	N11	N11 + 0.39

Public Supplies to Houses

	P & E.D.W.Board		B & D.W. Company	
	Houses	Standpipes	Houses	Standpipes
No.of Houses supplied	23,931	-	6,645	-
No.of persons supplied	73,234	-	20,333	-

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORKVISITS

Animals:

Diseases of animals	...	...	...	...	362	
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	18	
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	189	
Keeping of other animals	...	...	...	...	59	628
						<hr/>
Drainage	...	...	...	...		3,017

Food:

Food inspection	...	...	...	...	535	
Meat inspection (slaughterhouse and food factory)					499	
Sampling	...	...	...	...	730	
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	...	105	
						<hr/>
						1,869

Food premises:

Self Service Shops	...	...	...	...	105	
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	140	
Butchers	...	...	...	...	298	
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	938	
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	303	
Fish and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	177	
Food factories	...	...	...	...	160	
Grocers	...	...	...	...	359	
Mobile food units	...	...	...	...	70	
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	58	
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	191	
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	346	
						<hr/>
						3,145

Housing:

Houses	...	...	...	...	2,233	
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	41	
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	33	
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	590	
						<hr/>
						2,897

Infection:

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	255	
Pests	...	...	...	...	146	
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	8	
						<hr/>
						409

Industrial hygiene:

Factories	...	...	...	...	1,022	
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	49	
Agricultural premises	...	...	...	...	-
Offices	...	...	...	...	18	
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	16	
Shops	...	...	...	...	790	
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	8	
Rag Flock premises	...	...	...	...	-
Smoke abatement	...	...	...	...	234	
						<hr/>
						2,137

VISITS (Continued)

Public places:

Places of public entertainment	52
Public conveniences	239
Schools	162
Swimming pools	125
	<hr/>
	578

Refuse:

Offensive accumulations	147
Dustbins	573
	<hr/>
	720

Water Supply:

Supplies	218
Sampling	339
	<hr/>
	557

General:

Persons in need of care	17
General visits	2,099
Interviews	776
Noise Abatement	159
	<hr/>
	3,051

Port:

Ships	446
Other visits	560
	<hr/>
	1,006

Total number of inspections and visits ...	<hr/>
	20,014
	<hr/>

WORK DONE

Housing:

No. of houses inspected for housing defects ..	258
No. of houses recorded under Housing Regulations	70
No. of houses requiring repair	201
No. of houses repaired without formal action .	161
No. of houses repaired after formal action ...	21

Drainage:

Choked drains, cleared	335
Drains altered, repaired or reconstructed ...	239
Drains tested	308
Certificate tests carried out	4
Cesspool drainage connected to sewer	8

Refuse:

Dustbins provided	265
--------------------------	-----

Disinfections, etc., carried out:

Infectious diseases	73
Vermineous premises	19
Insect pests, etc.,	99

APPENDIX B (Continued)

WORK DONE (Continued)

General:

Food premises - number where defects remedied ...	191
Industrial premises - number where defects remedied	85
Premises on which animals kept - number where defects remedied	11
Other premises - number where defects remedied or nuisance abated	699
Complaints investigated	993

Notices:

No. of informal notices served	1,224
No. of informal notices complied with	1,400
No. of Statutory notices served	47
No. of statutory notices complied with	43

APPENDIX C

RAINFALL AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

TABLE I

Rainfall, measured in inches

Year	Site I Old Council Offices, Market Street, Poole	Site II Swimming Baths Park Lake Road, Poole
1956	30.86	24.84
1957	27.80	20.64
1958	36.49	26.84
1959	31.07	24.12
1960	47.20	38.06
1961	30.53	23.31
1962	25.75	19.19
1963	31.53	22.39
Average	32.65	24.92

NOTE: The figure for 1957 for Station II is for eleven months only on account of breakage of apparatus.

TABLE II

Total Deposited Matter

1963	Site I Old Council Offices Market Street, Poole		Site II Swimming Baths Park Lake Road, Poole	
	Total	Monthly Average	Total	Monthly Average
Rainfall	31.53 Tons/sq.mile	2.63 Tons/sq.mile	22.39 Tons/sq.mile	1.87 Tons/sq.mile
Insoluble matter	78.53	6.54	339.70	28.30
Ash	39.30	3.27	139.99	11.67
Soot	39.23	3.27	199.71	16.64
Water Soluble matter	58.56	4.88	56.39	4.70
Total solid matter ...	137.09	11.42	396.09	33.01

The total solid matter deposited at the two sites over the last seven years are as follows:

	<u>Site I</u>	<u>Site II</u>
1956	207.70	318.77
1957	194.19	291.54
1958	213.77	356.21
1959	222.66	367.63
1960	195.49	415.74
1961	191.51	405.32
1962	152.54	331.47
1963	137.09	396.09

NOTE: The figure for 1957 for Station II is for eleven months only on account of breakage of apparatus.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

TABLE III

Sulphur Trioxide

Average weight of sulphur trioxide calculated as
milligrams per day on an area of 100 square centimeters.

Year	Site I Old Council Offices Market Street, Poole	Site II Swimming Baths Park Lake Road, Poole
1956	1.05	2.07
1957	0.98	1.88
1958	1.10	1.75
1959	1.10	1.65
1960	0.66	1.39
1961	0.89	2.12
1962	1.07	1.92
1963	0.61	1.31
Average	0.93	1.76

APPENDIX D

SWIMMING BATH WATER SAMPLES

Baths	Number of samples	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Baths used by public	23	19	2	1	1
Private Baths ...	48	36	1	-	11
TOTALS ...	71	55	3	1	12

APPENDIX E

RODENT CONTROL

A summary of the work done in rodent control is as follows:

Type of Vermin	Council Premises	Private Premises	Business Premises	Agri-cultural Properties	Total
Total No. of visits made by staff	221	10,336	2,101	68	12,726
<u>RATS</u>					
Total No. of premises inspected:					
(a) on complaint ...	28	929	248	7	1,212
(b) on survey ...	102	5,623	1,176	24	6,925
Total No. of premises found infested:					
(a) on complaint ...	18	692	185	4	899
(b) on survey ...	15	750	120	3	888
No. of premises treated.	42	1,493	333	7	1,875
No. of premises cleared.	29	1,422	297	7	1,755
No. of premises re-treated and cleared	6	60	15	1	82
No. of pre-baits laid ..	433	11,323	3,151	82	14,989
No. of poison baits laid	176	3,898	1,359	42	5,475
No. of post-baits laid .	-	4	-	-	4
No. of instances where other methods used	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated No. of rats destroyed	168	6,290	2,260	134	8,852
No. of bodies of rats recovered	109	2,112	884	85	3,190
<u>MICE</u>					
No. of complaints received	9	46	25	-	80
No. of premises treated.	9	52	28	-	89
No. of premises cleared.	10	59	30	-	99
<u>OTHER VERMIN</u>					
NIL	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORY INSPECTION

The number of factories registered is 445.

The number of inspections made during the year was 1,022.

Particulars of the inspections of factories are set out in the following table:

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937-59

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of:		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
* (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	11	22	9	-
+ (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	417	983	46	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)... ..	17	17	1	-
TOTAL	445	1,022	56	-

* Factories in which no mechanical power is used.

+ Factories in which mechanical power is used.

2. Cases in which defects were found. (Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1).	3	4	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2).	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3).	1	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	10	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	36	55	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	-	-	2	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	55	66	-	3	-

APPENDIX G

OUT-WORKERS

Factories Act, 1961
(Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel: Making etc.	61	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX H

HOUSING INSPECTION

1.	<u>Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1963</u>	
(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	258
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,133
(2)(a)	Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and 1932.	70
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	130
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	33
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	201
2.	<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices</u>	
	Number of defective-dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	161
3.	<u>Action under statutory powers during the year</u>	
(a)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	38
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	21
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	-
(b)	Proceedings under Section 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	-
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	-
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	-

APPENDIX H (Continued)

(c) Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act 1957:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	7
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	... ..	1

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	-
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit -

4. Dwelling-houses demolished as result of informal action

Number of dwelling-houses demolished	2
--------------------------------------	--------	---

APPENDIX I

SLUM CLEARANCE

Outstanding Areas at 1.1.63

No.	Area Streets	No. of Houses	Date of Representation	Orders Made		
				Date Made	CPO or CO	Date Confirmed
14	Lagland Street/Avenue Place/Castle Street/High Street.	51	23. 4.58.	3. 6.58.	CPO	Site partly cleared
20	High Street	2	8.12.58.	1.12.59.	CO	Site cleared
37	West Street	9	1. 9.60.	4.10.60.	CPO	Rehousing completed
38	King Street/West Street	18	1. 9.60.	4.10.60.	CPO	Site cleared
39	King Street/West Street/Market Street	42	1. 9.60.	4.10.60.	CPO	Site partly cleared
40	Lagland Street	6	14. 9.60.	26.11.62.	CPO	Site partly cleared
41	Westons Lane/Lagland Street	8	14. 9.60.	26.11.62.	CPO	Rehousing in progress
43	West Street	3	9.12.60.	7. 3.61.	CPO	Rehousing in progress
44	West Street	3	9.12.60.	7. 3.61.	CPO	Site cleared
46	Bay Hog Lane/West Street	19	8. 5.61.	6. 6.61.	CPO	Rehousing in progress
47	Barbers Piles	4	8. 5.61.	6. 6.61.	CPO	Site cleared
48	Towngate Street/North Street	9	1. 9.61.	3.10.61.	CO	Site cleared
49	Towngate Street	3	1. 9.61.	3.10.61.	CO	Rehousing completed
50	Chapel Lane	4	1. 9.61.	3.10.61.	CPO	Rehousing completed
50	Chapel Lane	7	1. 9.61.	3.10.61.	CPO	Rehousing completed
50	Chapel Lane	2	1. 9.61.	1. 5.62.	CO	Rehousing in progress
51	Chapel Lane/Towngate Street	10	1. 9.61.	3.10.61.	CPO	Rehousing in progress
52	Towngate Street	4	1. 9.61.	3.10.61.	CPO	Rehousing completed
53	Towngate Street	7	1. 9.61.	3.10.61.	CPO	Rehousing completed
54	Dear Hay Lane	4	2.10.61.	19. 6.62.	CPO	Rehousing in progress
55	Hill Lane/Brixleys Yard/Dear Hay Lane	19	2.10.61.	19. 6.62.	CPO	Rehousing in progress
56	Green Road	4	4. 1.62.	-	-	-
57	Green Road	4	4. 1.62.	-	-	-
58	Cabot Lane	6	5.12.62.	15. 1.63.	CO	Rehousing completed
59	Creekmoor Lane	3	5.12.62.	15. 1.63.	CO	Rehousing completed

APPENDIX I (Continued)

Areas represented in 1963

No.	Area Streets	No. of Houses	Date of Representation	Orders Made			Stage Reached
				Date Made	CPO or CO	Date Confirmed	
60	Sea View Road	8	18. 1.63.	26. 2.63.	CO	11. 6.63.	Rehousing completed
61	Sea View Gardens	2	18. 1.63.	26. 2.63.	CO	11. 6 63.	Rehousing completed
62	Wimborne Road	3	18. 1.63.	26. 2.63.	CO	20. 6.63.	Site cleared
63	Parr Street	2	18. 1.63.	26. 2.63.	CO	25. 6.63.	Site cleared
64	Dunford Road	2	18. 1.63.	26. 2.63.	CO	24. 6.63.	Rehousing completed
65	New Road	3	18. 1.63.	26. 2.63.	CO	20. 6.63.	Site cleared
66	Seltdown Lane	2	1. 3.63.				
67	Thames Street	5	1. 7.63.				
68	Church Street	2	1. 7.63.				
69	Dear Hay Lane/Market Street	7	19. 9.63.				
70	Hill Street	4	1.11.63.				
71	New Orchard	7	1.11.63.				

APPENDIX J

RENT ACT, 1957, AND HOUSES IN DISREPAIR

The Rent Act, 1957, has now been in operation for some 6 years. During this period there have been 305 applications from tenants in the Borough of Poole for certificates of disrepair and 122 certificates were issued.

Already the number of new applications for certificates of disrepair has dropped to 9 per annum - a clear indication that tenants are not using the Act to its full.

The following table shows the number of applications for certificates of disrepair received in 1963, and how these were dealt with:

Part I. Applications for certificates of disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	9
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates ...	-
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	8
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	5
(b) in respect of all defects	3
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	4
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(6) Number of certificates issued	4

Part II. Applications for cancellation of certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	-
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	2

APPENDIX L

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is as follows:

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bakers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Fishmongers and Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Self Service Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Confectioners and sweet shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Licenced premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	763

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937, is:

Food factory (Marmalade)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food factories (sausages, pies and cooked meats etc)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of sausages	...	...	...	...	...	49
Cooking of hams	...	...	...	...	...	18
Preparation of other meat products	...	...	...	...	...	4
Preparation and frying of fish and chips	...	...	...	...	...	20
Preparation and frying of potato crisps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooking of shell fish	...	...	...	...	...	5
Curing of fish	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	400
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	501

Other than slaughter houses and ice-cream premises, separate records of inspections of food premises registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937, are not kept.

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises form a very important part of the duties of the Public Health Inspectors and in 1963, 5014 visits were made to food premises in the Borough as follows:

Food

Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	535
Meat inspection (slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	499
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	730
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	...	...	105
Carried forward						1869

APPENDIX L (Continued)

<u>Food Premises</u>							
							Brought forward
							1869
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	938
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Fish and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	359
Mobile Food Units	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Self Service Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
							<hr/> 5014 <hr/>

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Substantial progress continues to be made in bringing food premises in the Borough up to the higher standards of construction, equipment and methods envisaged in the regulations and the results achieved in this respect in 1963 are summarised in the table below:

Improvement of Food Premises in 1963

1. No. of premises dealt with:

No. reconstructed	...	...	...	2
No. where major improvements carried out				12
No. where minor improvements carried out				177
				<hr/> 191 <hr/>

2. Summary of improvements secured:

Premises cleansed or redecorated	... ..	94
Washing facilities provided or improved	...	41
Cleansing facilities provided or improved		20
Refrigerated storage provided	... ..	18
Other food storage accommodation provided		8
Facilities for protection of food provided		51
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved		11
Other improvements secured	... ....	19
		<hr/>
		262

3. No. of unsatisfactory premises voluntarily closed

... .. -

APPENDIX M

MEAT INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION

Carcases Inspected at Slaughterhouse

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed	-	-	-	-	29114	29114
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	29114	29114
All diseases except tuberculosis - whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	28	28
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	5797	5797
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	3	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	530	530
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8

Meat Condemned

Meat	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Unsound	Total Weight
Beef ...	40	119	438	597
Veal ...	-	-	-	-
Mutton ..	-	-	-	-
Pork ...	745	7,933	564	9,242
Offal ...	10,730	20,680	98	31,508
TOTAL ...	11,515	28,732	1,100	41,347 lbs

The total weight of meat and edible offal condemned in 1963 was
18 tons 9 cwts. 19 lbs.

APPENDIX N

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

Arising from the inspection of food in retail shops etc., 4 tons, 7 cwt., 2 qr., 11 lb. of foodstuffs (other than meat) were condemned and surrendered for destruction or salvage for animal feeding stuffs.

These comprised:

Tinned foods	...	...	...	...	...	7,646 lbs
Bacon, poultry, rabbits, meat products	...					1,305 lbs
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	21 lbs
Fats (butter, margarine, cheese etc.)	...					119 lbs
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	...		156 lbs
Dried fruits	...	...	...	...	...	25 lbs
Cereals, flour and flour products	..	...				27 lbs
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	-
Other foods	...	...	...	...	...	512 lbs

TOTAL	9,811 lbs
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------

The total weight of all food (including meat and edible offal) condemned in 1963 was : 22 tons, 16 cwts., 3 qr., 2 lb.

Since the de-control of meat and of livestock slaughtering, the Public Health Department has undertaken the disposal of all condemned meat and other foodstuffs. Unsound meat and all offal was destroyed by burning at the Council's destructor. Wherever possible cereals are disposed of (with suitable safeguards) for feeding to animals, but all other foodstuffs are destroyed by fire.

APPENDIX O

MILK SUPPLY

Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough is as follows:

Wholesale Distributors	...	...	...	-
Wholesale and Retail Distributors	...	...	...	2
Retail Distributors	...	...	...	12
Sellers of pre-packed milk only	...	...	...	171

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960:

The following licences were granted for a period ending 31st December, 1965:

Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences authorising the use of special designations -	29
---	----

"Pasteurised"	...	...	...	29
"Sterilised"	...	...	...	15
"Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	...	21

Control, Treatment and Distribution of Milk

In the Borough, supervision of the milk supply is carried out by the inspection of premises, the checking of plant and methods and the bacteriological examination of the milk.

During 1963, 303 inspections of dairies and plant were made and 375 samples of milk and 23 sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bacteriological examination.

Five samples of raw milk were taken from producers in the Borough and sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, for biological (inoculation) tests. All were negative for tuberculosis.

These samples were also subjected to the ring test for the presence of *Brucella abortus* and the milk from one farm gave positive results. Twenty-five cows of that herd were sampled individually and the laboratory reported that milk from three cows on the farm gave positive results. These cows were replaced in the herd.

Twenty-three sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bottle rinse counts. Twenty were satisfactory (not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle) one was fairly satisfactory (over 600 but less than 2,000) and two were unsatisfactory (over 2,000).

APPENDIX O (Continued)

MILK SUPPLY

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination.

Grade of milk	No. of Samples	Results of Tests					
		Phosphatase		Methylene Blue		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	277	265	12	277	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised	14	14	-	14	-	-	-
Sterilised	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
• TOTAL	292	279	12	291	-	1	-

APPENDIX P

ICE CREAM

There are 400 premises in the Borough registered for the sale of ice-cream. These are:

Premises registered for retail sale ... 53

Premises registered for retail sale of
pre-packed ice-cream only ... 345

Premises registered for storage only
of pre-packed ice-cream ... 2

77 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and the results are set out in the table below. The test used is the Methylene Blue reductase test recommended by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Grades I and II are considered satisfactory and Grade IV unsatisfactory.

Samples of ice-cream for bacteriological examination

Type	No. taken	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Percentage unsatis- factory
From Retailers - Bulk ice-cream ...	6	5	1	-	-	-
From Retailers - Pre-packed ice-cream	35	32	2	1	-	-
From Retailers - Soft ice-cream ...	36	18	6	8	4	11.1
TOTAL ...	77	55	9	9	4	5.2

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples in the thirteen previous years was: 1947, 27.5; 1948, 12.6; 1949, 4.8; 1950, 4.3; 1951, 2.2; 1952, 2.7; 1953, Nil; 1954, Nil; 1955, 2.47; 1956, 5.26; 1957, Nil; 1958, Nil; 1959, Nil; 1960, Nil; 1961, 8.8; 1962, 9.5.

Sixteen samples of ice-cream were taken for chemical analysis and all conformed with the standard of not less than 5 per cent fat, or milk fat, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent milk solids other than fat prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

	Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated or irregular
FOOD					
Almonds, ground	1	-	1	1	-
Apple Joy	-	1	1	1	-
Beef Croquette	-	4	4	3	1
Beef Dripping	5	-	5	5	-
Blancmange Powder	-	1	1	1	-
Bread	2	-	2	2	-
Butter	5	-	5	5	-
Canned Mixed Grill	-	1	1	1	-
Celery Salt	-	1	1	1	-
Cheeseburger	-	1	1	1	-
Cheese	2	-	2	2	-
Chicken and Egg Delight	-	1	1	1	-
Chicken Sausage	-	1	1	1	-
Chicken Supreme	-	1	1	1	-
Chocolate Drink Powder	-	1	1	1	-
Cocoa	4	-	4	4	-
Coffee	5	-	5	5	-
Corn Flour	1	1	2	2	-
Croquettes, beef and chicken ..	-	5	5	5	-
Custard Powder	7	-	7	7	-
Crab, dressed	-	1	1	1	-
Crumbs, Golden	-	1	1	1	-
Fish Croquette	-	2	2	2	-
Fish Paste	1	-	1	1	-
Flour, various	5	-	5	5	-
Fruit Forte	-	1	1	1	-
Gravy Salt	-	1	1	1	-
Halibut Liver Oil	-	2	2	2	-
Ice Cream	-	16	16	16	-
Ice Lolly Syrup	1	1	2	2	-
Instant Coffee	-	1	1	1	-
Lard	2	-	2	2	-
Le-Ka-Ri	-	1	1	1	-
Lemon Glucose	-	2	2	2	-
Macaroni Cheese	-	1	1	1	-
Margerine	2	-	2	2	-
Meat Paste	1	-	1	1	-
Milk	24	56	80	80	-
Milk, dried	2	-	2	2	-
Milk, condensed	-	2	2	2	-
Olive Oil	-	1	1	1	-
Peas	2	-	2	2	-
Pie Filling	-	1	1	1	-
Pork Sausages and Meat	-	2	2	2	-
Pork Pies	-	1	1	1	-
Pudding Mixes, various	-	3	3	3	-
Sausage Rolls	-	1	1	1	-
Sausages	2	5	7	7	-
Saccharin	5	-	5	5	-
Scotch Egg	-	1	1	-	1
Soups	-	6	6	6	-
Soup, powdered	2	-	2	2	-
Soft Drinks	4	-	4	4	-
Sponge Pudding	-	1	1	1	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	-	2	2	2	-
Suet	1	-	1	1	-

APPENDIX Q (Continued)
FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

	Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated or irregular
Carried forward	86	131	217	215	2
Vegetables	-	2	2	2	-
Beer	-	2	2	2	-
Brandy	-	2	2	2	-
Rum	-	2	2	2	-
Whisky	-	4	4	4	-
<u>DRUGS</u>					
Aspirin	-	5	5	5	-
Calomine Cream	-	1	1	1	-
Camphorated Oil	1	-	1	-	1
Codeine Tablets	-	5	5	5	-
Cough Mixture	-	2	2	2	-
Bisodol tablets	-	1	1	1	-
Boric Acid Ointment	1	2	3	1	2
Family Ointment	-	1	1	1	-
Milk of Magnesia	-	1	1	1	-
S.L.I. Mixture	-	1	1	1	-
Seidlits Powder	-	1	1	1	-
Sulphur Tablets	-	1	1	1	-
Teething Powder	-	1	1	1	-
Tincture of Iodine	-	1	1	1	-
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment	-	1	1	1	-
Zinc Ointment	-	2	2	2	-
TOTAL	88	169	257	252	5

APPENDIX R

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES FOUND TO BE ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or irregularity	Observations	Action taken
A25	Beef Croquette	Informal	Deficient in meat. Contained only 28%	Should contain not less than 35%	Reported to Council, the Association of Municipal Corporations be requested to make representations to the appropriate Ministries with a view to regulations being made specifying minimum standards for the meat content of meat products.
A26	Scotch Egg	Informal	Deficient in meat. Contained only 28%	Should contain not less than 35%	do.
B46	Camphorated Oil	Formal	Deficient in camphor	Contains 18.6% Camphorated Oil (Limits 19%-21%)	Caution letter sent to Vendor.
A4	Ointment of Boric Acid	Informal	Deficient in Boric Acid	Contained 0.83% Boric Acid (Limits 0.9 - 1.1%)	Formal follow-up sample taken.
A10	Ointment of Boric Acid	Formal	Deficient in Boric Acid	Contained 0.84% Boric Acid (Limits 0.9 - 1.1%)	Caution letter sent to manufacturer.

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction

Committee

Port of Poole

- I. Staff
- II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year
- III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year
- IV. Inland Barge Traffic
- V. Water Supply
- VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952
- VII. Smallpox
- VIII. Venereal Disease
- IX. Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases on Ships
- X. Observations on the Occurrence of Malaria in Ships
- XI. Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for Plague
- XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports
- XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisance
- XIV. Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948
- XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens
- XVI. Miscellaneous

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

The report is submitted in accordance with Article 12(4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations, 1959. As a result of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, the Minister of Health reviewed the form and scope of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health and in Port Form 20 enclosed with Circular 33/52 dated 6th November, 1952, he prescribed the form and sequence which the reports should follow.

One requirement of the Minister is that the information required by Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI (all marked with asterisk) need only be given in full every fifth year and for the intermediate years only the changes which have occurred during the year covered by the report need be included. The full information required in these Sections is set out in the Annual Report for 1960 and therefore, only changes are recorded in this report.

In presenting this report I have pleasure in taking the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Harbour Master, Captain C.H.Horn, and the Officers of H.M.Customs for their ready co-operation and help during the year, and to the Port Health Inspectors, Mr. R. Leggat and Mr. C.B.T.Glover, for their willing assistance and interest in the work.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1963
(acting as Port Health Authority)

Chairman:

Councillor G.P.ADAMS

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor M.G.R. deMENDES HARRIS

Aldermen:

G. BRAVERY

Mrs. D.J.COLES

H.C.R. BALLAM (Mayor)
(ex officio)

A.B. HAYNES, M.B.E., J.P.

Mrs. E.M.HICKINSON, J.P.

A. LLOYD ALLEN, J.P. (ex officio)

Councillors:

M.P. BILES

J. BRIGHT, J.P.

R.K. HANNAM

Mrs. A. COURTNEY

R.C. HART

H.O. MURTON, O.B.E.

G.A. WARD

Mrs. A. WILLIS

Co-opted Members:

Mr. E.W.C. BUCKELL

Dr. D. CAMPBELL

Mrs. E.P.M. BRAVERY, C.C.

Mrs. D. Aubin

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Clerk to the Port Health Authority:

J.G. HILLIER, Town Clerk

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. McCUTCHION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Port Health Inspectors:

ROBERT LEGGAT, F.A.P.H.I. (retired 31.3.63)

C.B.T.GLOVER, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 1.4.63)

Deputy Port Health Inspectors:

ALAN H. KIRKMAN, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 9.5.63)

F.K.W. FRANCIS, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 18.6.63)

Rodent Officer:

G.W. SKEGGS

Senior Clerk: A.R.C. PARSONS

THE PORT OF POOLE

Constitution of the Port Health Authority

By an order of the Local Government Board dated 21st September, 1887, and an amending order dated 27th February, 1909, a Port Sanitary Authority was constituted to exercise the powers and functions assigned by the Order.

The style "Port Sanitary Authority" was changed to "Port Health Authority" in 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council.

Limits of Jurisdiction

The present limits of jurisdiction were fixed in 1909, as follows:

"The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to all that part of the said Port of Poole aforesaid which lies to landward of a line drawn from the seaward extremity of the eastern boundary of the Borough of Poole to the seaward extremity of the headland known as Standfast Point; together with the waters of the said part of the Port and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within that part of the said Port, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for that part of the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the said part of the said Port under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purposes of any such Regulations as aforesaid, shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither".

Port Facilities

Poole is chiefly a cargo port and its trade is mainly carried on with other British ports and those on the coasts of France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, and there is also a regular trade with the Baltic Ports.

During the summer season the port is the base for day pleasure boats operating between local seaside resorts and this is the only passenger traffic.

Inshore fishing is still carried on and the report on the shellfish industry is dealt with in Section XIV.

The public quay accommodation consists of 3,270 feet frontage i.e :

Hamworthy Quay	270 feet at 15ft Admiralty Chart Datum - for	tankers
	500 feet at 15ft Admiralty Chart Datum) for	
Town Quay	1000 feet at 16ft Admiralty Chart Datum) general	
	1000 feet at 15ft to 10ft do.) cargo	
	500 feet shallow berthing (for yachts)	

The general cargo quay at Hamworthy is served by rail.

Unloading equipment at the port consists of seven travelling cranes, three mobile cranes and three coal transporters. There are 9 ship and boat yards for the building and repairing of ships.

There is in the harbour an extensive safe anchorage. The depth of the water at the Harbour Bar is 13 feet - Admiralty Chart Datum and the range varies from about 7 feet at springs to a few inches at neaps. Both the flood and ebb tides run at about three-quarters of a knot at the Bar. At the Haven entrance the maximum is $4\frac{1}{2}$ knots with about $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots for Brownsea Roads while in the rest of the harbour 2 knots is seldom exceeded.

* I. Staff

Table A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appt.	Qualifications and other Appts. held
Robert Leggat (retired 31.3.63)	Port Health Inspector	16.4.46.	Certificate as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Other Food Inspector. Chief Public Health Inspector Borough of Poole.
C.B.T.Glover	Port Health Inspector	1.4.63.	Certificate as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Other Food Inspector. Chief Public Health Inspector Borough of Poole.
Alan H.Kirkman	Deputy Port Health Inspector	9.5.63.	Certificate as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Other Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector. Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector Borough of Poole.
F.K.W.Francis	Deputy Port Health Inspector	18.6.63.	Certificate as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Other Food Inspector. Specialist Public Health Inspector Borough of Poole.

Address and telephone number of Medical Officer of Health:

Office: Public Health Department,
Central Clinic,
Civic Centre,
Park Road,
Poole.

Tel: Poole 2525

Home: 23 Pearce Avenue,
Parkstone,
Poole.

Tel: Parkstone 4140

The telegraphic address of the Port Health Authority is registered as "Portelth Poole".

II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year

Table B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	233*	58,876	-	156	NIL
Coastwise	1432	394,334	-	69	NIL
TOTAL	1665	450,210	-	225	NIL

* Does not include yachts.

III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

Table C

Passenger Traffic: Inwards 1234 Outwards 1190 - All yacht traffic:
Cargo Traffic:
Principal IMPORTS - Oil, Coal, Timber, Fertilisers, Grain, Fish Meal, Wood Pulp, Styrene.
Principal EXPORTS - Barley, Scrap Metal, Clay, Caravans, Coke Breeze, and Graphite.
Principal ports from which ships arrive:
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Emmerich, Hamina, Le Havre, Sornas, and other Baltic timber ports.

IV. Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic in the port.

*V. Water Supply

1. Source of supply for the district and shipping.

No change.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

The general supply was sampled every two or three days through the year and every sample was reported as Class I "highly satisfactory". During the year 13 samples of water were taken direct from the quay hydrants used for shipping. Of these, 7 were reported as Class I, 2 as Class II, and 2 as Class III. As the mains supply was beyond suspicion, the unsatisfactory results were most certainly due to surface water contamination of the hydrant boxes,

Twenty-four samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from ships and of these 22 were reported as Class I, one in Class II, and one in Class IV. In this latter case the Captain and owner of the ship were notified to cleanse and sterilise the tanks.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

No change.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and power of control of the Authority.

One water boat commenced operations in the harbour, providing a service to supply water, as well as fuel, to yachtsmen and others. Two water samples obtained from this vessel were submitted for bacteriological examination and proved satisfactory.

*VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

1. List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6).

No change.

2. Radio Messages.

No change.

3. Notifications otherwise than by radio (Regulation 14 (1)(b))

No change.

4. Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 and 30)

No change.

5. Arrangements for dealing with Infectious Diseases.

(a) Hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious diseases (other than smallpox).

No change.

(b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts.

No change.

(c) Cleansing and Disinfection

A steam disinfecting station is available at the Alderney Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poole.

Other disinfection can be carried out at the Public Health Department, Central Clinic, Civic Centre, Park Road, Poole, where a Cleansing Station is also available.

The Corporation has a sufficient and qualified staff for the disinfection of ships.

VII. Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district

Weyhill Hospital, Andover, Hants.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital

Transport of smallpox cases would be carried out by the Ambulance Service of the Dorset County Council operating from the Poole Ambulance Depot.

The vaccinal state of the 15 ambulance personnel at this depot is one vaccinated prior to 1960 and 14 in April, 1961.

3. Name of smallpox consultant available

Dr. A.F.Turner, County Hall, Dorchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox

Suspected material is sent to:

Dr. F.O. MacCullum,
Virus Reference Laboratory,
Central Public Health Laboratory,
Colindale, London, N.W.9.

Tel: Colindale 6041

*VIII. Venereal Disease

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases are provided at two clinics, for men, as follows:

Poole General Hospital, Longfleet Road, Poole.
Fridays at 5.0 p.m.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe.
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p.m.

Seamen, on production of evidence of occupation, can obtain treatment on any day at Poole General Hospital.

IX. Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships

Table D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases landed from other ships	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

X. Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships.

None.

XI. Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for Plague.

None necessary.

XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports.

Poole is a "Designated Approved Port" for the issue of Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates in accordance with Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, and Articles 19,20 and 21 of the Port Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952 are enforced in the Port. Both the Port Health Inspector and the Deputy Port Health Inspector have been trained in deratisation procedure.

1. During routine inspections of ships by the Port Health Inspectors, masters and crew are questioned as to the presence of rats. The ship in general and the crew's quarters in particular are examined for evidence of infestation. Where evidence is found or suspected a detailed search of the ship - including the holds - is made by the Rodent Officer who endeavours to secure one or more rats for bacteriological and pathological examination.

Whenever a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate is found to be out of date or a certificate is needed, a detailed inspection and search of the ship is made jointly by the Port Health Inspector and the Rodent Officer before a certificate is issued or renewed. A similar procedure is adopted before the issue or renewal of Rodent Control Certificates for coastal ships.

2. Bacteriological and pathological examinations of rodents are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, (Director, G.J.G.King, M.B., B.Ch.). No rats were obtained from ships during the year.

3. Small infestations of rats on ships are dealt with directly by the Rodent Officer, using standard trapping and baiting methods. Major infestations requiring large scale fumigations are carried out by any one of the commercial contractors on the Authority's list, the arrangements being made direct by the owners or agents.
4. The Port Health Inspectors work in very close liaison with the ship designers and ship builders in the area to secure proper ratproofing in the ships built in the Port. Very few opportunities arise for the improvement of structures of other ships owing to their very short stay in the Port.

Table E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

Category	Number
Black rats	NIL
Brown rats	NIL
Species not known	NIL
Sent for examination	NIL
Infected with Plague	NIL

The number of rats destroyed during the year in warehouses, etc., on the quays was 258.

Table F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for Ships from Foreign Ports

Number of Deratting Certificates Issued				Total	Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with		After Trapping	After Poisoning			
H.C.N.	Other Fumigant (State Method)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	24	24

Rodent Control Certificates

ThreeRodent Control Certificates were issued during the year.

XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisance

Table G
Inspection and Notices

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices Served			Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices		
Routine Inspections ... 225	-	10		6 complied: 4 ship sailed
Re-inspections ... 219	-	-		-
Re water supplies ... 24	-	-		-
Infectious Diseases ... -	-	-		-
Searches by Rodent Officer ... 33	-	-		-
TOTAL ... 491	-	10		

***XIV. Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948**

The severe cold weather brought the industry to a standstill at the beginning of the year and the number of shellfish taken since September has been very low. In consequence the number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination and shown in the tables was much reduced. Two operators of oyster layings now send their shellfish for cleansing to London and Whitstable.

The other two continue to submit their oysters to U/V ray treatment in the local plant. A very high standard of purity of tank water and shellfish has been maintained and the shellfish were, in every case, satisfactory.

Results of bacteriological examination of shellfish obtained from Poole Harbour
in 1963.

Shellfish	Number of Samples	Class I Satisfactory		Class II Suspicious	Class III Unsatisfactory	Maximum number of faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish in any sample
		0 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish	1-5 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish			
Cockles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Periwinkles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oysters: Untreated ...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Treated ...	6	6	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	7	7	-	-	-	-

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Shellfish Cleansing Tank Water 1963

Number of Samples	Class I	Class II		Class III	Class IV
2	1	-	-	1*	-

* No oysters being cleansed at time.

* XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens

No change.

*XVI. Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

No change.

Pollution of the Harbour

The waters of Poole Harbour are subject to intermittent sewage pollution from various sources. It is believed that a good deal of the pollution comes from Poole Bay which receives the sewage from the three towns on its shores.

The scheme for the diversion of all Poole sewage from the sea to the sewage disposal works proceeded rapidly in 1963, work on the sewer from Parkstone being near completion at the end of the year.

Diseases of Animals Acts

The Port Health Inspectors are also Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts. All ships from abroad are inspected in order to ensure that the requirements of the Acts are complied with. During 1963 240 visits were made with regard to the Diseases of Animals Acts. Detention notices were served on the Masters of 24 ships with regard to 17 dogs, 1 cat, 9 budgerigars and 3 parrakeets. No contraventions were observed.

Sickness and Injuries

One case of appendicitis was reported aboard a ship from a foreign port and this received suitable treatment.

Vaccination is arranged as required.

Clean Air Act

Two cases of emission of black smoke were observed. Both cases occurred in respect of one pleasure steamer. The Captain and Owner were notified and alterations to the boiler plant were to be carried out in the winter season.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

PREVALENCE

CONTROL

Incidence of Infection

Preventive Inoculation

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL
OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INCIDENCE OF INFECTION

The incidence of infectious disease was low apart from one of the occasional fluctuations in measles and whooping cough prevalence.

No deaths resulted from measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

Food poisoning is referred to on page 25.

Deaths from tuberculosis remain at a very low level owing to new methods of treatment and earlier ascertainment.

Number of cases on register at 31st December, 1963, was 769.

TABLE I

Additions to and deletions from Tuberculosis Register

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Additions to Register:							
New notifications	18	16	-	2	18	18	36
Transfers in	14	6	1	2	15	8	23
Re-notified	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	32	22	1	5	33	27	60
Deletions from Register:							
Transfers out	14	15	1	-	15	15	30
Died	3	1	1	1	4	2	6
Died (other cause)	7	1	-	-	7	1	8
Cured	-	3	-	-	-	3	3
	24	20	2	1	26	21	47

TABLE II
TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths in recent years

Year	First Notifications		Formerly notified new residents		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Other forms	Pulmonary	Other forms	Pulmonary	Other forms
1925	59	18	12	1	33	6
1930	61	14	3	1	48	6
1935	47	14	12	-	52	3
1940	47	13	15	-	39	11
1945	49	11	27	2	37	5
1950	68	16	39	6	27	3
1955	55	5	35	1	10	1
1960	50	9	24	1	4	-
1961	21	8	25	1	5	-
1962	21	1	21	2	7	-
1963	29	6	20	3	4	2

TABLE III
TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and deaths in 1963 by age groups

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-44	5	4	-	1	-	-	1	-
45-64	7	2	1	-	1	-	-	1
Over 65	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Unknown	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	18	11	1	5	3	1	1	1

TABLE IV
Yearly Summary of Notifiable Diseases - 1963
(Other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over	Age Unknown
Measles	905	25	202	236	371	26	11	3	31
Whooping Cough ...	50	2	18	12	12	4	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	8	-	2	2	3	-	1	-	-
Poliomyltitis (N.P) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyltitis (P) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		Under 5 years	5-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown		
Acute Pneumonia ...	12	3	-	3	2	3	1		1
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	53	-	-	-	-	-	53		-
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Typhoid Fever ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		-
TOTAL	1042								

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Preventive inoculation is available for:

Smallpox
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Tetanus
Poliomyelitis
Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

TABLE V

Smallpox Vaccination

Number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox - 1963

Age	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 years and over	Total
Primary	51	337	46	31	93	558

In addition 256 persons were re-vaccinated.

TABLE VI

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children who received diphtheria immunisation during 1963

	Children born in years							Total
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-58	1949-53	
Primary	407	637	39	19	9	76	2	1189
Re-inforcing	-	147	418	127	108	661	21	1482

TABLE VII

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children who received whooping cough immunisation during 1963

	Children born in years							Total
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-58	1949-53	
Primary	402	641	36	19	9	26	1	1134
Re-inforcing	-	140	415	112	33	88	5	793

TABLE VIII
Tetanus Immunisation

Number of children who received Tetanus Immunisation during 1963

	Children born in years							Total
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-58	1949-53	
	402	636	39	19	15	269	37	1417
Primary								
Re-inforcing	-	145	423	129	105	594	15	1411

TABLE IX
Poliomyelitis Vaccination
Primary Immunisation

Age Group	Number of persons who have received	
	Salk Vaccine 2nd	Oral Vaccine Third after 2nd Oral
Children born in 1963	10	144
Children born in 1962	10	816
Children born in 1961	1	184
Children and young persons born 1943-60	-	315
Young Persons born 1933-42	2	142
Others	1	142
TOTAL	24	1,743

Re-inforcing Doses

Number of persons given third injection of Salk Vaccine 29

Number of persons given fourth injection of Salk Vaccine 8

Number of persons given a re-inforcing dose of Oral Vaccine

after : 1. 2 Salk doses 91

2. 3 Salk doses 1,684

TABLE X

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

During 1963 B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children born during 1950 in attendance at independent and maintained schools, and to those who had been absent or missed vaccination in earlier years. 306 of the 338 children found to be positive at school were re-tested at the Chest Clinic giving the following finalised statistics:

Number in Group	Number Tested	Number of Positive Reactors		Percentage Positive	Number Vaccinated
		Previous B.C.G.			
		No	Yes		
1,281	1,045	107	53	10.2	842

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Committee

Schools

Liaison

The Work of the School Health Service

Medical and Dental Inspection

Part time Employment of School Children

Minor Ailment Clinics

Special Clinics:

Child Guidance

Speech

Physiotherapy

Enuresis

Audiology

Remedial Exercises

Handicapped Pupils

Juvenile Delinquency

Infectious Disease in School Children

Infestation Treatment

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination

School Meals and Milk

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to
Training Colleges

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, 1963

Chairman: Councillor Miss J.M. BISGOOD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor: Councillor H.C.R. BALLAM

Aldermen:

Mrs. D.J. COLES

W.T. HASKINS

Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON J.P.

Councillors:

G.P. ADAMS

W.B. BREWER

D.H. CHRISTOPHER

L.F. CULL

G.F.L. DRUDGE

D. GOODING

B.A. GREENWOOD

R. HANN

D.G. JACKMAN

H.O. MURTON O.B.E., T.D.

T.W. SHERRIN M.B.E.

H.C. TAPPER

R.S. WADE

Mrs. A. WILLIS

County Council Members:

Mrs. M. CHAMPION, M.A.

Mr. F.O. DAY (resigned September 1963)

Mrs. K.E. LAMBERT, B.Sc., (Econ)

Sir THOMAS LEES Bt. (appointed October 1963)

Mr. T.H. SUTTON, J.P.

Co-opted Members:

The Rev. Father J. BUCKLEY

The Rev. Canon R. CREED MEREDITH

The Rev. W. DICKINSON

Mr. N.J. CLEAVE

Mr. C.L. HARTNELL

Miss A. LAWRENCE

Mr. J.C. RICHARDS

SCHOOLS

Primary Schools

There are in the Borough 19 Primary Schools, of which 14, comprising 16 departments, are County Primary Schools provided and maintained by the Local Education Authority and 5 are Voluntary Primary Schools, of which 3, comprising 5 departments, are provided by the Church of England and 2 by the Roman Catholic Church.

Nursery Classes

There is one Nursery Class associated with the Audiology Unit.

Secondary Schools

There are 6 County Secondary Schools in the Borough, and 1 Voluntary Aided Roman Catholic Secondary School.

Grammar Schools

There are 2 Grammar Schools in the Borough - Poole Grammar (Boys) and Parkstone Grammar (Girls).

Private Schools

There are 13 Private Schools in the Borough.

Private Schools do not come within the scope of the School Health Service, but under Section 78 of the Education Act of 1944 a Local Education Authority may make arrangements with the proprietor of such a school for the provision of certain ancillary services, including medical inspection and treatment.

The Local Education Authority have not taken action under this Section.

Accommodation

	<u>Average number on Roll during 1963</u>	<u>Average Attendances</u>	<u>Percentage Attendance</u>
Grammar Schools	1,406	1,337	95.1
Secondary Schools	3,722	3,380	90.8
Primary Schools	7,292	6,533	89.6
	<u>12,420</u>	<u>11,250</u>	<u>90.6</u>

Special School and Class Facilities in Poole

Unit for Partially Hearing Nursery/Infant age children at Sylvan Infant School	-	8 Day Places
Partially Hearing Unit for Junior age children at Branksome Heath Junior School	-	8 Day Places

Special Classes for Educationally sub-normal pupils :

Primary

Branksome Heath	2	
Oakdale	2	
Hamworthy	1	- 100 Places
Alderney	1	

Secondary

Henry Harbin Boys	2	
Henry Harbin Girls	2	
Herbert Carter	1	- 140 Places
Kemp Welch Boys	1	
Kemp Welch Girls	1	

Special Class for maladjusted children

"The Lawn"	-	24 part-time Day Places
------------	---	----------------------------

**Victoria Home for Crippled Children,
Lindsay Road, Branksome Park,
Poole, Dorset.**

-	48 Residential and 4 Day Places
---	------------------------------------

**Poole, Bournemouth and District Spastics
Centre, Langside Avenue,
Wallisdown, Poole.**

-	20 Day Places
---	---------------

LIAISON

Excellent relationships exist between the local hospitals and general medical practitioners on one hand and the School Health Service on the other as detailed in earlier reports..

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children deals with cases of child neglect and is frequently most helpful in persuading disinterested or neglectful parents to have essential treatment carried out where this has been recommended by the School Medical Officer. Mr. G.L.Thompson, the Local Inspector, dealt satisfactorily with many difficult cases of neglect by giving kind but firm advice in the home.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Health Service may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection.
- (2) Examination of children for fitness for part-time employment.
- (3) Class by class inspection by the school nurse.
- (4) Minor Ailment Clinics.
- (5) Special Clinics.
- (6) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (7) Immunisation and Vaccination.
- (8) Investigation and control of infectious disease.
- (9) Dental inspection and treatment.
- (10) Hygiene and sanitation of school premises, including school kitchens and canteens.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION

The School Health Service Regulations, 1959, omit specific requirements as to the occasions on which medical and dental inspection are carried out.

In accordance with the above Regulations parents are given the opportunity, so far as is reasonable and practicable, of being present at every medical inspection and at the first dental inspection of each pupil.

Routine medical examinations are carried out in Poole as follows:

- (a) As soon as possible after entry to an Infant School.
- (b) As soon as possible after entry to a Junior School.
- (c) As soon as possible after entry to a Senior School.
- (d) During the term before the term in which the child is due to leave school.

If, at a school medical examination, a child is found to be suffering from a defect, the parent is advised or the child is referred for treatment to the family doctor, the appropriate clinic or hospital.

A child who has been found, at routine inspection, to be suffering from a defect is re examined at intervals. Other "special" examinations are carried out at the request of the parent, the teacher or the school nurse. Such examination may be carried out at a routine inspection or at an inspection arranged for that purpose.

Medical Records

Records of all children attending maintained schools in the Borough are centralised in the School Health Section of the Health Department. This facilitates arrangements for medical inspection and follow-up and for the maintenance of complete medical histories from the information which is continually reaching the Section from Consultants, Hospitals, Clinics, etc.

Dental Records

These are filed at the appropriate surgeries for ease of reference and maintenance.

Result of Medical Inspection

During 1963, 5476 children were examined at routine medical inspections. Of these, 1858 were found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding defective nutrition, verminous conditions and dental caries).

In addition 826 special inspections and 904 re-examinations were carried out during the year.

General Condition

Two categories are used in the classification of a child's general condition namely Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory.

The child's category is decided not only on a nutritional basis but also according to the presence or absence of defects. The figures for 1963 are as follows:

Age Groups Inspected (By years of Birth)	No of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col.2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1959 and later	6	6	100.00	-	-
1958	864	854	98.84	10	1.16
1957	462	456	98.70	6	1.30
1956	550	547	99.46	3	0.54
1955	642	634	98.75	8	1.25
1954	312	307	98.40	5	1.60
1953	103	101	98.06	2	1.94
1952	581	578	99.48	3	0.52
1951	630	621	98.57	9	1.43
1950	276	272	98.55	4	1.45
1949	244	242	99.18	2	0.82
1948 and earlier	806	798	99.01	8	0.99
TOTAL	5476	5416	98.90	60	1.10

Class Inspection

At routine medical inspections, parents usually attempt to present their children in as clean a state as possible so that the presence of verminous conditions may easily be over-looked. Rapid general surveys are made periodically by the School Nurses with the object of detecting verminous conditions and the presence of infectious and contagious disease.

During these rapid surveys 24,635 individual examinations were carried out during 1963. Children found to be suffering from infectious or contagious conditions or any other condition requiring medical attention were referred to the school clinic or the family doctor. 139 children were found to be infested with head lice and arrangements were made for their treatment at home, at a minor ailment clinic, or, in severe or persistent cases, at the special cleansing centre.

DEFECTS FOUND AT SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

	Periodic Inspections				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)			Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Observation
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation					
Skin	35	17	46	20	186	74	19	1	
Eyes -									
(a) Vision	34	35	180	21	528	183	17	-	
(b) Squint	29	6	6	3	121	15	-	-	
(c) Other	6	4	6	6	44	48	3	1	
Ears -									
(a) Hearing	3	73	6	20	25	194	14	-	
(b) Otitis Media	16	29	1	-	25	45	-	-	
(c) Other	17	3	4	2	35	14	31	-	
Nose and Throat	82	236	8	26	191	489	12	2	
Speech	13	40	3	4	48	101	82	25	
Lymphatic Glands	2	20	-	6	4	61	1	-	
Heart	2	18	1	12	14	70	-	-	
Lungs	31	39	10	11	104	93	4	3	
Developmental -									
(a) Hernia	3	17	1	2	10	38	-	-	
(b) Other	5	19	2	5	28	65	-	-	
Orthopaedic -									
(a) Posture	4	1	11	37	51	89	-	-	
(b) Feet	140	111	33	50	400	382	26	-	
(c) Other	56	52	38	36	186	204	11	-	
Nervous System -									
(a) Epilepsy	-	3	3	1	16	9	-	-	
(b) Other	-	1	2	3	14	18	-	-	
Psychological -									
(a) Development	3	12	12	10	101	93	65	15	
(b) Stability	16	107	7	16	71	319	90	1	
Abdomen	3	11	13	6	33	60	-	-	
Other	14	11	13	9	79	48	13	1	

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The establishment of dental officers for the year has been up to full strength. The average number of children per dental officer is approximately 3,100 which compares favourably with the national average of 6,000.

The shortage of dental officers throughout the country has been somewhat alleviated by the training of dental auxiliaries, who are fully trained to perform a limited range of treatment. This includes simple fillings, extraction of temporary teeth under local anaesthetic, scaling and polishing, instruction in oral hygiene, and dental health education. Miss J. Evans the dental auxiliary for the County has been seconded to Poole two days per week and commenced duties on September 22nd. Her work mainly concerns the younger child and has been quite beneficial.

In pursuit of the policy of stepping up dental health education an excellent film, "Where There's a Will", was shown to two senior secondary schools accompanied by short lectures, on oral hygiene, emphasising the importance of maintaining and preserving good teeth.

The policy of full annual inspections was carried out. The number of pupils treated increased by 54.4% over 1962, and the number of fillings increased by 18.9%. This improved performance is gratifying.

The incidence of dental caries, however, remains high due to the excessive consumption of sweets and sticky foods between meals. Much more could be done to discourage this habit. If children must eat sweets, they should eat them at a meal and then either brush the teeth, rinse the mouth with water, or finish the meal with a cleansing food such as an apple or carrot. "An apple a day keeps the dentist away".

The co-operation of the health department is much appreciated. My grateful thanks, are due, to the dental staff for their continued loyalty and increased efforts during the past year.

F.E.R. Williams, L.D.S. (Bristol)

Borough School Dental Officer.

A. Dental and Orthodontic Work

(1) Number of pupils inspected:		
(a) At periodic inspections	... ..	11,408
(b) As Specials	... ..	898
(2) Number found to require treatment	... ..	5,460
(3) Number offered treatment	... ..	4,611
(4) Number actually treated	... ..	2,799

B. Dental Work (other than Orthodontics)

(1) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment excluding orthodontic patients ...	7,453
(2) Half days devoted to:	
(a) Periodic school inspection ...	98
(b) Treatment ...	1,438½
(3) Fillings:	
(a) Permanent teeth ...	5,856
(b) Temporary teeth ...	2,464
(4) Number of teeth filled:	
(a) Permanent teeth ...	4,002
(b) Temporary teeth ...	1,847
(5) Extractions:	
(a) Permanent teeth ...	748
(b) Temporary teeth ...	1,334
(6) Administration of general anaesthetics ...	798
(7) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth ...	18
(8) Other operations:	
(a) Permanent teeth ...	4,590
(b) Temporary teeth ...	1,266
(9) X-rays (included in other operations) ..	651
(10) Scalings (included in other operations) ...	305

C. Orthodontics

(1) Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment ...	954
(2) Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment ..	77½
(3) Cases commenced during the year ...	67
(4) Cases brought forward from the previous year.	44
(5) Cases completed during the year ...	38
(6) Cases discontinued during the year ...	13
(7) Number of pupils treated by means of appliances ...	133
(8) Number of removable appliances fitted .	96
(9) Number of fixed appliances fitted ...	2

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Local Education Authority has power, under Section 59 of the Education Act, 1944 to prohibit or restrict the employment of a school child if it is considered that such employment would be prejudicial to his health or would otherwise render him unfit to derive full benefit from his education.

During 1963, 201 children were examined for fitness for employment and a certificate of fitness was issued in each case.

In addition one child was examined for fitness to be employed in entertainments and a certificate of fitness issued.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

As a rule complaints of a minor nature only are treated at the minor ailment clinics. Children who require treatment outside the scope of the clinic are referred to their family doctor, the appropriate special clinic or to the general hospital.

Minor Ailment Clinics are held as indicated on page 5.

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in 1963 were as follows:

			<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>No. of Attendances</u>
(1) Old Town	...	...	67	77
(2) Branksome	...	...	138	175
(3) Hamworthy	...	...	65	76
(4) Sylvan	...	...	95	250
(5) Oakdale	...	...	91	162
			<hr/> 456	<hr/> 740

The following is a summary of defects found in children attending Minor Ailment Clinics during the year:

Skin	...	...	...	...	68
Eyes (a) Vision	...	...	...	...	17
(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	12
Ears (a) Hearing	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	36
Nose or throat	...	...	...	...	11
Speech	...	...	...	...	3
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	-
Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	-
Lungs	...	...	...	...	-
Development (a) Hernia	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	-
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Flat foot	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	10
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	-
Psychological (a) Development	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	70
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	-
Other	...	...	...	...	101
					<hr/>
			TOTAL	...	342
					<hr/>

SPECIAL CLINICS

At the end of 1963 special clinics were being held as follows:

Child Guidance Clinic

Poole Central Clinic,
Park Road, Poole.

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday - a.m.
Alternate Friday - p.m.

Speech Clinic

Poole Central Clinic,
Park Road, Poole.

Monday to Friday - a.m. and p.m.

Physiotherapy (Asthma) Clinic

Poole Central Clinic,
Park Road, Poole.

Wednesday - a.m. and p.m.

Enuresis Clinic

Oakdale Clinic,
337 Wimborne Road,
Poole.

Monday - a.m.

Audiometric Clinic

By appointment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The total number of children seen during 1963 by the clinic staff was 343, which is an increase of 39 on the previous year. Of these, 127 were new cases, which is a very big increase of 39 compared with the new cases seen in 1962. This has stretched to capacity the time of all members of the Child Guidance team. Priority has been given to new cases for diagnosis so that child and parent are seen by one member of the team as soon as possible after referral. At the end of the year there were, therefore, only four children who had not commenced investigation. It is much more difficult to keep up with the completion of full psychiatric investigation as the Consultant Psychiatrist's time is divided between diagnosis and those children needing intensive treatment. A total of 22 children were awaiting their first psychiatric appointment at the end of the year but the preliminary investigation indicates which children need an early appointment.

Of the new cases investigated 76 were considered to need some form of regular treatment at the Child Guidance Clinic. In these circumstances the child is seen by the Consultant Psychiatrist while the parent is seen by the Psychiatric Social Worker. With two thirds of the new cases needing this regular treatment it is impossible to fit in all children as quickly as we would like, to start treatment without a waiting period. Those on the treatment waiting list are, however, reviewed regularly at the Clinic and if there is any acute symptom or severe deterioration they are given immediate priority in the treatment waiting list. At the end of the year 14 children were awaiting intensive psychotherapy.

The Special Day Unit for Maladjusted Children known as "The Lawn", has proved increasingly valuable. At the end of the year approximately 29 children were attending there for one or more

sessions a week, either individually or in small groups. This extends the range of treatments available from the Clinic. At this Day Centre children can be helped not only with special education measures to overcome problems associated with emotional blocking, but can be helped to build up self confidence, self esteem and greater security through planned activities there. The teacher in charge keeps in very close touch with the Clinic through regular case conferences. After diagnosis at the Clinic any new children for the Centre are discussed with him fully by the Child Guidance team. The Psychiatric Social Worker keeps in close touch with the parents and the children are reviewed periodically by the Psychiatrist. The teacher in charge also keeps in close touch with the families and with the child's own school. The children attending this unit are of average intelligence and it is not intended for it to provide help for the educationally sub-normal children who can be adequately helped in the special classes provided in the schools.

The figures given below refer entirely to children who live in the Poole area and do not include those who come in from the surrounding County area. It must be borne in mind that the total number of children and parents seen at the Poole Child Guidance Clinic for diagnosis and treatment is considerably more as children come into this Centre from Wimborne, Wareham, Swanage, Blandford, Ferndown and similar districts.

Total number of children seen during the year 1963 ...	343
Children carried forward from 1962	216
New cases seen during 1963	127
Children awaiting investigation on the 31.12.63. ...	4
Total children awaiting first Psychiatric appointment on 31.12.63.	22
Cases closed during 1963	97
Total number of cases under observation or treatment on 31.12.63.	246

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED DURING 1963

Sources of referral of new cases:

General Practitioners	45
School Medical Officers	43
Education Officer and Head Teachers ...	9
Children's Officer	5
Probation Officer	7
Other Sources	18
	<hr/>
	127

Problems for which children were referred:

Behaviour problems	63
Nervous symptoms	39
Educational problems	11
Enuresis	5
Psycho-somatic symptoms	5
Special Advice	4
	<hr/>
	127

Age Groups:

Pre-school	...	...	12	
Infant School	...	...	22	
Junior School	...	...	54	
Secondary School age (Modern)	...	...	32	
(Grammar)	...	...	6	
Left School	...	...	1	127
				<hr/>

Recommendations made of new cases:

Still under investigation	...	...	26	
Diagnosis and advice only	...	...	19	
Superficial treatment	...	...	47	
Intensive treatment advised	...	...	29	
Residential treatment advised	...	...	4	
Admitted to hospital for treatment or investigation	...	...	2	127
				<hr/>

Analysis of cases closed during 1963:

Diagnosis and advice only	...	...	27	
Transfer to other agencies	...	...	7	
Removal from the area	...	...	14	
Satisfactory adjustment after Child Guidance Treatment	...	...	29	
Improved after Child Guidance treatment	...	...	15	
Uncooperative or unsatisfactory response	...	...	5	97
				<hr/>

W.H. Whiles

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist

SPEECH THERAPY

Full sessions were held throughout 1963 at Poole Central Clinic, work being facilitated by the pleasant surroundings and equipment.

Work during the Spring and Summer terms was normal with fair attendances, which dropped off in the Summer holidays.

In the Autumn term a follow-up Speech Survey was embarked upon, in which the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Speech Therapist examine all the children with speech defects whose names have been submitted by teachers. Because of this, sessions were necessarily reduced at the Clinic, treatment being given to those needing most help. Also, in consequence, the waiting list built up until at the end of December there were 30 new cases awaiting appointments.

1963 was the first year to have cleared the patients gleaned from the 1960 Survey, referrals coming mainly from the School Medical Officers, and, therefore, the numbers seen during the year were considerably less than last year, most of them being longer-term patients.

During the year the help and consideration of the Medical Officers and Staff of the Clinic has been greatly appreciated.

ANALYSIS OF YEAR'S WORK

Number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	104
" discharged	..	...	...	...	48
" under treatment	...	...	...	...	56
" on waiting list	...	...	...	...	30

Charlotte A.C. Tone, L.C.S.T.

Speech Therapist

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

The attendance for treatment during 1963 has been 70% of appointments given which, allowing for home difficulties, illness and weather, is good. Emphasis is still being made on home routine and we prefer one parent or both parents to accompany the children for as many sessions as possible. They can then be helped to appreciate the value of suggestions made.

Two sessions on one day per week are given to this branch of Physiotherapy and have so far proved adequate to prevent an unduly long waiting list.

I give below a summary of the year's work:

Number of patients attending Clinic on 31.12.62.	28
Number of new patients for 1963	... .. 28
Number of patients treated during 1963	... .. 56
Number of patients discharged during 1963	. ... 18
Number of patients suspended for review during 1963	... .. 14
Number of patients attending the Clinic on 31.12.63	... .. 24
Number of treatments given during 1963	... .. 350

Dorothy E. Butler, M.C.S.P.

Chartered Physiotherapist

ENURESIS CLINIC

This Clinic has now been in operation for over three years, and as the success of the treatment of bedwetting by means of the buzzer alarm has become known in the area, an increasing number of requests for investigation and treatment have been received.

In last year's Annual Report, the details of the procedure were outlined, and the response to treatment was also discussed. The following table summarises the statistics and analysis of children who received treatment by this method in 1963.

Carried forward from 1962	...	...	...	( 7 boys and 5 girls)	12
Number of children treated during 1963	...			(52 boys and 26 girls)	78
Number of these children who required a further course of treatment in 1963	...			(3 boys and 2 girls)	5
Number of children who completed the treatment in 1963 (including 5 boys and 1 girl who had relapsed having previously responded to treatment)	...			(41 boys and 21 girls)	62
Number of children successfully treated (including 3 boys and 1 girl who had relapsed)	...	...	...	( 23 boys and 20 girls)	43
Number of children much improved by treatment	...	...	...	( 4 boys)	4
Number of children who have improved by treatment, but have continued to wet the bed more than once a month (including 2 boys who had relapsed)	...			(8 boys)	8
Number of children unsuccessfully treated	.			(6 boys and 1 girl)	7
Number of children continuing treatment in 1964 (including 1 boy and 2 girls who had relapsed following treatment in 1963	...	...	...	( 10 boys and 4 girls)	14

The unsuccessful group includes a 13 year old boy of borderline intelligence who failed to understand the method, an almost 4 year old boy whose parents were anxious that he should have treatment before the family emigrated, one child had recently attended the Child Guidance Clinic, and three children aged 5, 6 and 8, were psychologically disturbed. The eldest was referred to the Child Guidance Clinic, but the parents of the younger children preferred to wait. Adequate co-operation appeared to be lacking in the home of the seventh child.

H.C.Williamson, M.B., B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.P.H.

AUDIOLOGY UNIT

The activities of the Unit over the past year were increased, a greater number of children having been referred for investigation.

The staff of the Unit have appreciated the improved facilities for testing and assessment afforded in the new clinic.

The staff was increased to three qualified teachers of the deaf, and two unqualified nursery assistants to cover work in three special classes - peripatetic work; pre-school training; detection and assessment of hearing.

There were six children in the nursery and pre-school group; nine in the infant group; seven in the junior group; ten receiving peripatetic help whilst remaining in ordinary school, and nine known to have a small hearing loss and being kept under observation. A total of forty-one receiving special educational treatment.

Hearing Assessment Clinics continued throughout the year with an increase in the number of children requiring examination by the Clinical and Educational Psychologist.

Progress reviews were held with recommendations for continuance or modification of medical or educational treatment on three boys and six girls.

STATISTICS

Number of children referred for investigation during 1963	... ..	43
Number remaining under assessment at the end of December 1962	... ..	28
Number of cases closed during 1963	... ..	9
Number assessed during 1963	... ..	26
Number remaining under assessment at the end of December 1963	... ..	36

Analysis of new cases in 1963:

(a) Deaf	... ..	1
(b) Partially hearing	... ..	6
(c) Number not falling in categories (a) and (b) and still under review	... ..	36

SCREENING TESTS USING A PURE TONE AUDIOMETER

Sweep tests at 20 decibels are carried out in Primary Schools on all children shortly after admission. The Schools Audiometrician also completes a full audiogram on children whose hearing is considered doubtful at a school medical inspection.

Number of children tested during 1963	Normal	Still under observation	Referred to Medical Officer
1,860	1,421	281	158

Children with abnormalities are investigated further and appropriate treatment arranged either through the minor ailment clinic, the family doctor, the hospital consultant or the Audiology Unit.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

Remedial teachers in schools and part-time physiotherapists treated 373 pupils for postural defects during 1963.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped pupils are defined in Part II of the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, as pupils who require special educational treatment, by reason of their being:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Blind | (f) Epileptic |
| (b) Partially sighted | (g) Maladjusted |
| (c) Deaf | (h) Physically handicapped |
| (d) Partially hearing | (i) Pupils suffering from |
| (e) Educationally sub-normal | speech defect |
| | (j) Delicate |

The Education Act of 1944 places on the Education Authority the responsibility of ascertainment, examination and classification of educationally sub-normal children. The accepted figure of educationally sub-normal children, requiring special educational treatment, is 10% of the school population. Over 9% may be absorbed into the ordinary class system with special educational treatment either in an ordinary class or in a special class. It is believed that less than 1% will need education in special day or residential schools.

Details of the handicapped pupils examined and placed in the various categories during 1963, and the numbers on the register on 31st December, 1963, are as follows:

	Ascertained in 1963	Total on Register 31.12.63.
Blind	-	3
Partially sighted ...	-	1
Deaf	-	2
Partially Hearing ...	3	21
Delicate	-	-
Educationally sub-normal	56	354
Epileptic	-	2
Maladjusted	19	49
Physically Handicapped	10	41
Speech defect	-	1
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 474

Of the 56 educationally sub-normal pupils examined during the year 49 were recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school and 7 for admission to a day special school.

In addition to those examined and ascertained as handicapped pupils above:

14 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be still handicapped

34 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be no longer handicapped

11 pupils were examined and recommended for care and guidance after leaving school

24 pupils were examined but were not deemed to require care and guidance after leaving school

4 children were found to be unsuitable for education at school during the year and reports were issued in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

4 children were examined but were found to require no special educational treatment at present.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Category	No. at end of 1962	Admitted during 1963	Discharged during 1963	No. at end of 1963
Blind	1	1	-	2
Partially sighted ...	2	-	-	2
Deaf	4	-	2	2
Partially hearing ...	3	1	1	3
Delicate	2	1	1	2
Physically handicapped - (Residential) ...	6	-	2	4
(Day)	13	3	2	14
E.S.N. (Residential) ..	5	1	2	4
E.S.N. (Day)	15	6	8	13
Maladjusted, includes Penwithen Hostel ...	9	4	2	11
Epileptic	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	61	17	20	58

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

During 1963, 93 school children appeared before the Juvenile Court charged with various offences such as larceny, burglary, wilful damage etc., excluding minor traffic offences.

At the end of 1963 there were 8 children from the Borough in approved schools.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following notifiable infectious diseases occurred in school children during the year. The incidence at all ages is shown for comparison. Comparable figures are also given for the year 1962.

	1962		1963	
	School Children	All Ages	School Children	All Ages
Haemolytic streptococcal infection:				
Scarlet Fever ...	5	8	3	8
Erysipelas ...	-	5	-	-
Measles	202	412	397	905
Whooping Cough ...	5	11	16	50
Pneumonia	-	8	-	12
Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-

INFESTATION TREATMENT

A clinic is available for the treatment of scabies and head infestation. Twenty-six school children with persistent or severe head infestation attended for treatment, making a total of 55 attendances. Six school children made 13 attendances for scabies treatment.

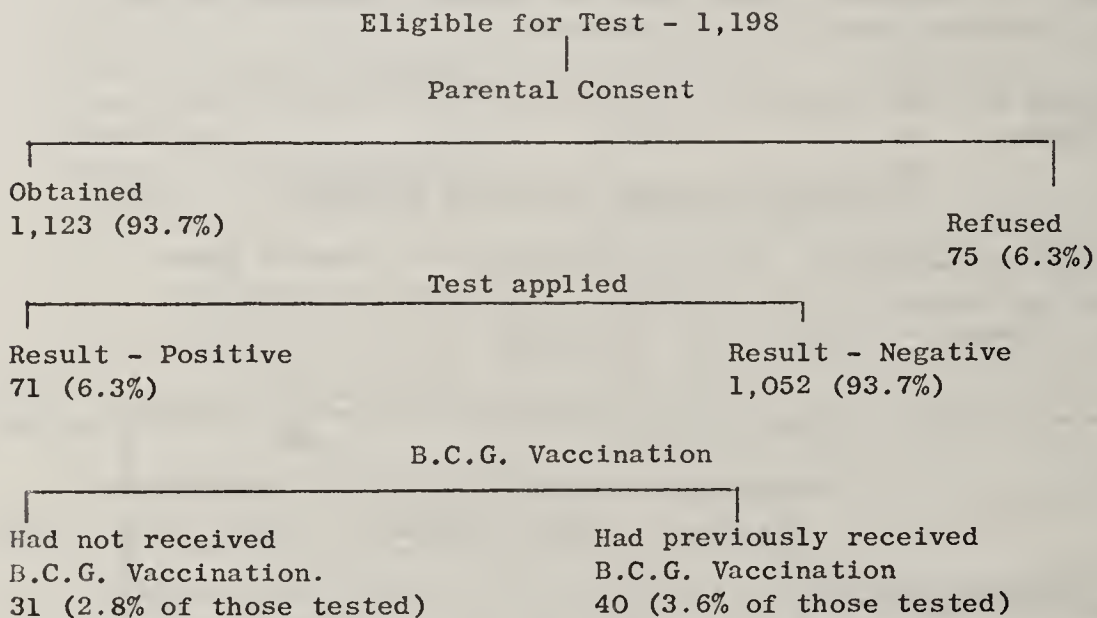
TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

The tuberculin testing, by the Heaf Test, of children on their entry to school was continued during the year. This test is incorporated with the routine medical examination of the five year old pupils, parental consent being obtained prior to the application of the test.

Dr. Clark, the Chest Physician, is most co-operative and investigates all positive reactors with their contacts, in an endeavour to discover the probable source of infection.

The Health Visitor, after visiting the homes of all children showing a positive reaction, completes a domiciliary report giving the names of all contacts, a copy of this report being sent to the Chest Physician for action.

The following shows the results obtained during the year 1963.



Details of B.C.G. and other vaccinal statistics will be found on pages 72 - 74.

PROVISION OF SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

During an average day of the year 83.7% of the school children, attending maintained schools, took their daily allowance of one-third of a pint of milk, and 91.3% of those attending non-maintained schools.

The daily average number of mid-day meals provided was 6,905. In certain cases of financial hardship meals are provided free of charge and in 1963 the total number of such meals provided was 80,636.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION AND FITNESS FOR APPOINTMENT.

During the year 30 teachers were given medical and X-ray examinations.

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular No. 249, 51 entrants to training colleges were examined.

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Administration

National Health Service Act, 1946 :

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Midwifery

Health Visiting

Home Nursing

Immunisation and Vaccination

Domestic Help

Prevention of illness, care and after-care :

Tuberculosis

Other illness :

After-care

Holiday Homes

Prevention of illness :

Chiropody

Prevention of break up of families

Mobile Meals

Health Education

Mental Health

National Assistance Act, 1948 :

Welfare of the Blind

Welfare of the Deaf

Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

ADMINISTRATION

In January, 1961, the Minister of Health approved a Scheme of Delegation of Health and Welfare Functions made by the Poole Borough Council under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1958. These Delegated Functions were assumed by the Health Committee on the 1st April, 1961, and relate to the following :

- (i) Health Centres
- (ii) Care of Mothers and Young Children
- (iii) Midwifery
- (iv) Health Visiting
- (v) Home Nursing
- (vi) Vaccination and Immunisation
- (vii) Prevention of illness, Care and After-care
- (viii) Domestic Help
- (ix) Mental Health (except Residential Accommodation)
- (x) Welfare arrangements for Disabled Persons
- (xi) Disabled Persons (Employment) Act - Section 3
- (xii) Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Prior to the commencement of the Scheme of Delegation most of these functions were vested in the Poole Area Health Sub-Committee of the Dorset County Council.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Ante-Natal Care

Ante-natal clinic sessions held at Broadstone were discontinued in July, 1962 as a result of poor attendances, and expectant mothers from this area now attend sessions at Oakdale Clinic.

Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinics, Poole, 1963

Name of Clinic	Average Attendance per session	First Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions
Midwives' Session:				
Branksome	7	183	661	91
Central Clinic	14	124	786	55
Market Street	5	32	143	29
Hamworthy	12	114	472	38
Oakdale	8	98	456	54
Wallisdown	5	47	231	44
TOTAL	9	598	2749	311

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

The continued need for this type of instruction to expectant mothers is reflected in the increasing demand for the service. The facilities are available to expectant mothers booked for institutional confinement as well as those being attended by the Council's Domiciliary Midwives.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes, 1963

Name of Clinic	Average Attendance per session	First Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions
Market Street	6	87	327	50
Oakdale	9	58	460	51
Branksome	8	53	369	44
Central Clinic	11	53	524	46
TOTAL	9	251	1680	191

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council does not employ any staff to deal with the special problems of the unmarried mother and her child but Welfare Workers employed by the Salisbury Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare carry out their duties in close co-operation with the officials of the Health Department. For this service an annual grant is made to the Association.

Facilities provided for unmarried mothers include advice from Health Visitors and Midwives, arrangements for maternity beds at hospital and arrangements for admission to Maternity Homes through the co-operation of the Moral Welfare Workers. The Borough Council is not directly responsible for the provision of any Mother and Baby Homes, but financial responsibility is accepted for the maintenance of cases admitted to Homes administered under the auspices of the Salisbury Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare and other approved Homes. Altogether 14 mothers were admitted to Homes during 1963.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

These are available free of charge for all domiciliary confinements and the contents of the maternity outfits conform to the requirements laid down by the Ministry of Health. During 1963, 675 outfits were issued for domiciliary confinements within the Borough of Poole.

Welfare Centres

Details of the premises and times of opening are shown on page 5 of this Report.

Children seen at Child Welfare Centres who are considered to require specialist advice are sent to the family doctor, who in turn may refer them to Consultant Paediatricians employed by the Regional Hospital Board. Failing this the consent of the General Practitioner is obtained before referring the child directly for specialist opinion. The clinical work of the centres is purely preventive in character and aims at early detection of congenital and acquired defects and diseases with the object of referring such cases to the family doctor for his attention. Each welfare centre is attended by a medical officer, and infants are examined at the first attendance and thereafter as required, any showing signs of deviation from normal health being referred to the family doctor.

Attendances at Welfare Centres during 1963

Centre	Average Attendance per session	New Cases				Total Attendances	Sessions
		Born in					
		1963	1962	1958-61	Totals		
Branksome	36	227	162	199	588	3687	102
Broadstone	30	84	98	109	291	1558	51
Canford Magna	7	9	5	14	28	86	12
Central Clinic	18	183	170	236	589	2675	147
Creekmoor	12	15	14	46	75	275	22
Hamworthy	30	162	159	219	540	2110	71
Newtown	52	126	152	172	450	2485	48
Oakdale	54	135	141	202	478	2682	50
Old Town	33	72	79	194	345	1648	50
Rossmore	34	80	91	139	310	1602	47
Wallisdown	26	90	130	272	492	1376	53
Waterloo	20	34	37	35	106	599	30
TOTAL	29	1217	1238	1837	4292	20783	683

Dental Care

The details regarding the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age are shown in the tables which follow. The general arrangements are unchanged, the mechanical work in connection with dentures being done by a dental technician.

Expectant and nursing mothers are now able to obtain dentures through the general dental service without payment, whereas hitherto this could only be done through the local authority service. The new arrangement will be an advantage to many mothers as their treatment can be continued by their usual dental practitioner.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	No. of Persons Examined during year	Persons who commenced treatment during year	Courses of treatment completed during year
Expectant and nursing mothers	27	22	20
Children under five	160	91	80

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Scaling and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Radiographs	Dentures provided	
								Full upper or lower	Partial upper or lower
Expectant and nursing mothers	30	68	1	-	19	1	-	2	1
Children under five	19	155	55	-	84	40	5	-	-

Contraception

During the year 410 women attended this clinic and were given advice and instruction, 125 of whom were attending for the first time. 72 sessions were held and a total of 767 attendances made.

Care of Premature Infants

Domiciliary provision includes special nursing care by the midwife and where necessary the issue of equipment such as hot water bottles, cots, suitable covering and clothing, feeding vessels and special dried milk. Arrangements have been made to equip the Poole Ambulance Depot with a special cot for transferring cases to hospital. A good liaison has been established with hospital paediatric units and no difficulty is encountered in obtaining institutional care for premature infants where necessary. In doubtful cases a paediatrician on the hospital staff visits the home at the request of the family doctor and, if he considers admission to hospital unnecessary, advises on the domiciliary care of the infant.

Weight at birth	Born in hospital			Premature live births								Premature stillbirths	
				Born at home or in a nursing home									
				Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
Died				Died				Died				Born	
Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		In hospital	Born
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. 2lb 3oz or less	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
2. Over 2lb 3oz up to and including 3lb 4oz.	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
3. Over 3lb 4oz up to and including 4lb 6oz	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
4. Over 4lb 6oz up to and including 4lb 15oz	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
5. Over 4lb 15oz up to and includ- ing 5lb 8oz	25	1	-	-	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
6. TOTAL	68	8	1	1	9	-	-	8	1	-	-	10	-

Day Nursery

Admission is confined to children between the ages of two and five years, whose mothers find it necessary by reason of social circumstances to obtain work in order to support the family, or who are single, widowed or have disabled or invalid husbands. A charge is made in respect of each child admitted, and the Chairman of the Health Committee, in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, is empowered to reduce the amount in case of hardship. The following order of priority was adopted by the Dorset County Council when applications for admission of children to the day nursery were being considered :

- (a) Children living with only one parent or guardian in poor circumstances upon whose earnings their maintenance depends;
- (b) Children for whose daily care arrangements are desirable by reason of the necessity for the person who would normally have care of them in the home, to be gainfully occupied in order to maintain a reasonable minimum standard of subsistence;
- (c) Children not amounting to a qualification under (a) or (b) above, or by reason of a need for training.

The nursery which was opened in 1952 was specially built for the purpose and is pleasantly situated adjacent to Belmont Court, Parkstone. It is fitted with good modern equipment and there is ample space for indoor and outdoor activities. In addition to providing amenities conducive to the mental and physical well-being of the growing child, the nursery serves as a valuable centre for imparting principles of mothercraft and general health education to mothers making use of the service.

Statistics

Day Nursery	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of approved places	50	50	50	50	50
Number of children on register at end of year	50	50	57	55	53
Average sessional attendance during year	23	29	27	30	24

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Registration under these regulations is only necessary where more than two children are being minded at any one time.

In Poole there are 2 persons registered as Child Minders and one hall is registered as a private day nursery, which is open in the mornings for part time attendance only.

From time to time visits are made to these registered persons and premises by the Borough Nursing Officer to ensure that the regulations are being complied with.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

As from the 1st June, 1961, the Ministry of Health instructed that coupons would no longer be required for Vitamin A and D tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice, but that these supplementary foods should be charged for at the rate of sixpence per packet, one shilling and one shilling and sixpence per bottle respectively. Arrangements for the issue of national dried milk in exchange for coupons at the rate of two shillings and fourpence per tin remain unaltered. The arrangements for the distribution of the foods through the Welfare Clinics remains unaltered. During the year 9360 tins of national dried milk were issued, 1285 bottles of cod liver oil, 1751 packets of vitamin A and D tablets, and 12358 bottles of orange juice.

MIDWIFERY

(Section 23)

Medical supervision is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and non-medical supervision by the Borough Nursing Officer.

Refresher Courses

The Central Midwives Board require all practising midwives to undertake a course of post-graduate training once in every five years and arrangements are made to meet this requirement. During 1963 four midwives attended refresher courses.

Administration of Analgesics by Midwives

All midwives employed in Poole are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives Board and sufficient sets of apparatus are available. All midwives are also qualified to administer pethidine in order to provide their patients with the benefit of this form of analgesia.

Medical Aid under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951

Number of cases where medical aid was summoned during the year for domiciliary cases where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service							150
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deliveries Attended by Midwives employed by the Authority

Doctor booked	...	...	...	...	...	...	559
Doctor not booked	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	561

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the tenth day							199
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----

Training

In September 1961 in accordance with an agreement reached between the Dorset County Council and the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee, a Part II Midwifery Training School was set up at Poole General Hospital, the pupils receiving the second half of their training period on the district in Poole.

During 1963, 24 Pupil Midwives had completed their district training, and 5 were still in training at the end of the year.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

Twelve whole time District Health Visitors are employed together with three Liaison Health Visitors:

- (a) For care of the elderly and physically handicapped
- (b) Problem families
- (c) Chest clinic duties

All Health Visitors, with the exception of the Liaison Health Visitors, are also employed as School Nurses spending an average of three sessions a week on these duties.

Administrative Arrangements

In Poole the Health Visitors have the advantage of a common office with clerical and telephone facilities. No difficulty has been experienced in filling vacancies on the establishment.

Routine Visiting

A record card is prepared for each District Health Visitor following the notification of each birth so that she may commence visiting at the appropriate time, in order to give advice on general management and health matters. Excellent co-operation exists with the hospital authority and prompt notification regarding essential details is received in time for the first visit. Following the first visit, circumstances determine the frequency of follow-up. As in previous years more time is being given to needy families and aged persons. Domiciliary visiting of the tuberculous is carried out by the Liaison Health Visitor for this service.

Phenylketonuria

Health Visitors performed routine tests on infants at the age of six weeks.

Care of the Elderly

The concept of the care of the family as a whole has now been well established. Work is carried out with all groups in the community and the Health Visitors pay special attention to elderly persons. Arrangements are made to inform the aged of the services available and this work, which increases each year, is found to be time consuming.

Surveys

In addition to their routine duties, Health Visitors play a valuable part in various national and local surveys that are undertaken from time to time on problems of socio-medical import. These services, as well as contributing to medical knowledge, give an added interest to their work.

Attendance at Clinics

The Health Visitor is responsible for the infant welfare centres in her area and attends all sessions as part of her duties. Advice is given on the various problems raised by mothers and when necessary consultations with the clinic medical officers are arranged. Most of the children are immunised or vaccinated at the child welfare centres and when possible booster doses are given before the child reaches school age. Health education is a prominent function of the centre and in this the Health Visitor plays a major role.

Facilities for Refresher Courses

All Health Visitors attend a post-graduate course of study once in five years. During 1963 two Health Visitors attended a Refresher Course.

Summary of Cases and Visits made (Excluding work as School Nurse) by Health Visitors

	Cases	Effective visits
Children under 5	6942	17,355
Persons over 65	899	3,201
Mentally disordered ...	21	53
Persons discharged from Hospital other than Mental Hospital (excluding Maternity Cases)	75	97
Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis	16	28
Expectant and Nursing Mothers		3872
Problem families		1515
Tuberculous households ...		1395
Handicapped Persons ...		555
Children "at risk"		428
Special visits		710
Other visits		1404
Tuberculosis Visitor: Total number of visits to tuberculous households		1395
Ineffective Visits: Total number of ineffective visits (not included in above figures)		4101

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

Administrative Arrangements

In Poole the establishment of District Nurses is 18. Each District Nurse is mobile either by providing her own car with a car allowance or, alternatively, by use of a fleet vehicle. Two male Queen's District Nurses attend to male patients where it is more appropriate. No difficulty has been experienced in filling vacancies on the establishment as they have arisen.

Co-operation with General Practitioners

Applications for the services of home nurses are made by family doctors to the nursing office. The nurse works in close co-operation with the doctor and arrangements are made for them to meet either at the home of the patient or at the surgery in order to discuss mutual problems concerning patients.

Liaison with Hospitals

Discharge notices of patients requiring treatment are sent by the Almoner. This ensures continuity of treatment and the arrangement works well.

Refresher Courses

District Nurses attend refresher courses arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. During 1963 two District Nurses attended a refresher course.

Summary of Cases attended and visits paid by Home Nurses, 1963

Classification	New Cases	Total visits
Patients nursed during the year	1724	51,583
Patients who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1963	108	707
Patients who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1963	1107	39,149

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

IMMUNOLOGY

Calendar of Injections

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Interval
3 months	1	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 1	4-6 weeks
4 months	2	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 2	4-6 weeks
5 months	3	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 3	
6 months	4	Oral Poliomyelitis 1)
7 months	5	Oral Poliomyelitis 2	) 4 weeks
8 months	6	Oral Poliomyelitis 3)
18 months	7	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus 4)
Smallpox during the first 2 years but preferably at 1-2 years			
School entry		Oral Poliomyelitis 4 Diphtheria and Tetanus	
Over 12 years		B.C.G.	

Details of immunisation carried out are to be found on pages 72-73.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The demand for this service continued to increase. The rise in the number of cases was mainly due to the need for giving help to the aged and infirm, together with a slight increase in the number of maternity cases assisted. The service is also being used more frequently for assistance to problem families and in cases where the parents of young children are suffering from mental illness. In Poole there is a full-time Domestic Help Organiser and a half-time Assistant Organiser. The whole-time equivalent is 36 full-time Home Helps. At the end of the year 73 part-time Helps were in employment. The number of cases where Domestic Help was provided during the year is shown in the following table.

	Home help to households for persons:					
	aged 65 or over on first visit in 1963	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1963				
		Chronic sick and Tubercu- lous	Mentally disordered	Maternity	Others	Total
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of cases	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	432	46	3	53	69	603

The Domestic Helps worked a total of 66,596 hours in assisting the 603 cases.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

This Section of the National Health Service Act gives a wide scope to local health authorities for implementing schemes for the prevention of illness and for the after-care of patients generally. Also included under this Section during 1962, were the local health authorities' responsibilities for mental illness and mental subnormality, which has had the effect of repealing Section 51 in the original National Health Service Act, 1946.

Tuberculosis

A full-time Liaison Health Visitor is employed in duties associated with the Chest Clinic. Her function is to co-ordinate the clinical and domiciliary care of patients, when requested by the Consultant Chest Physician. Arrangements are made for issuing free milk grants to necessitous cases. One sleeping shelter is available for issue when required to domiciliary cases. The Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society continues to provide an after-care service to meet the needs of tuberculous patients. In addition, in Poole there is an active Voluntary Association for the care of tuberculous patients.

B.C.G. Vaccination of Tuberculosis Contacts

In this scheme the contacts of persons suffering from tuberculosis are given a preliminary skin test by the Chest Physician, and vaccinated where necessary.

B.C.G. Vaccination of Schoolchildren

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for protecting children reaching the age of thirteen years has continued and all private and public schools are included in the scheme as well as those under the control of the local Education Authority. Statistics relating to this are to be found on page 74.

Other Illness

After-Care

In exercising their functions under this Section the Poole Corporation follow the agency arrangement made by the Dorset County Council who utilise the services of the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Arrangements are made to provide care and after-care services to patients discharged from hospital or homebound invalids, including the aged and chronic sick.

Holiday Homes

On the recommendation of general medical practitioners, arrangements were made for 10 persons to have a recuperative holiday.

Prevention of Illness

Chiropody

During the year there has been a continued heavy increase in the demand for the chiropody service which is provided by the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society with the help of substantial financial grants from the County Council. Local chiropodists are engaged by the Society and sessions are held at the Central and Hamworthy Clinics. Patients are seen by appointment and a nominal charge of 2/6d is made towards the cost of the chiropodists' fee, dressings and drugs. Free transport is arranged where necessary. Priority is given to elderly and physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers. During the year 780 persons received treatment and a total of 3,489 attendances were made.

Prevention of Break-up of Families

A Liaison Health Visitor co-ordinates the work of the Health Visitors and other officers concerned with problem families. She undertakes intensive rehabilitative work in appropriate cases. Normally the District Health Visitor will carry on with a case until this becomes too time consuming and detrimental to her other work. The success of their efforts is more often to be found in the steady improvement of the situation over a long period, or the prevention of its further deterioration, than in a readily apparent solution to the problem. A joint scheme in co-operation with the Dorset County Council provides for temporary accommodation and rehabilitation of problem families and for their rehousing by the Borough Council. Three units of austere accommodation are provided at Hamworthy.

Arrangements are made for the notification by the Borough Treasurer, of tenants who are in arrears of rent. After investigation, the cases are discussed at regular meetings with the housing Welfare Officer and appropriate officers from the Borough Treasurer and Town Clerk's Departments.

Statistics

Classification	On Register 1.1.63	Registered during year	Removed from Register	On Register 31.12.63
Problem families	17	-	2	15
Potential problem families	14	-	-	14
TOTAL	31	-	2	29

Prevention of Break-up of Families (Continued)

In addition to the families already registered, 43 families were visited for the first time during 1963, 20 of them on account of rent arrears, 8 had accommodation problems, and 15 had an assortment of troubles, domestic, mental and psychiatric. Six of these families were visited only once or twice and then referred to people better qualified to deal with their particular problems.

Ten families were visited constantly throughout the year for the collection of debts.

Mobile Meals

These are provided by arrangement with the Women's Voluntary Service for house-bound elderly or physically handicapped persons. During the year 9,631 meals were delivered to 187 persons.

Health Education

Within the limits of the staff available, every effort is made to emphasise the importance of health education in the form of lectures, discussions, films, film strips, posters, and other literature. At the same time, it must be stressed that the greater part of the work is carried out by Medical Officers and Health Visitors during the course of routine work at clinics, at schools and during home visits. Where a ready audience is available such as a Women's Guild, members of the staff invariably attend in out-of-office hours to make a distinct contribution to health education.

Mental Health

Introduction

In the field of mental health there is little doubt that the progress made in the development of a full and comprehensive community service is now making some contribution to the reduction in the number of admissions to psychiatric hospitals. The statistics reveal that although the number of cases referred has increased by 7½% compared with last year, admissions to hospital have fallen by 6%.

Much remains to be accomplished in this field, however, not the least of which is to strengthen propaganda in the direction of a more enlightened attitude towards the needs of mentally disordered persons. There has been a long history of prejudice, superstition and cruelty against sufferers of mental illness, which will not suddenly die as a result of a new Act of Parliament. It is not so surprising when neighbours get together and organise protests when they learn that a hostel for mentally disordered persons is to be built in their area. There is no doubt, however, that eventually we shall have to learn to meet the mentally disordered at a half way level. We cannot demand standards of commonsense, reason and normality as a condition of helping them. Mental illness is not like any other illness, tolerance and understanding are essential ingredients to effective rehabilitation.

Administration

The mental health service is administered by the Borough Health Committee, and is under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The central office staff comprise an Assistant Medical Officer (part-time) and an Administrative Assistant who also has duties in connection with blind welfare and physically handicapped persons. Field work is undertaken by a Senior Mental Welfare Officer assisted by a Mental Welfare Officer. Liaison with the County is maintained through the Senior Officer for Mental Health.

Work undertaken in the Community

(a) MENTAL ILLNESS

The total number of patients referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals, police, etc., was 373, of which 262 were admitted to psychiatric hospitals in the following manner:

Informal		Emergency		Observation		Treatment		Court Order		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
56	126	17	25	8	24	1	3	2	-	84	178

The majority of the patients were admitted to Herrison Hospital, Dorchester, and 70% were on an informal basis. Of the total, 111 cases are known re-admissions.

(b) MENTAL SUB-NORMALITY

(1) New Cases

During the year 33 new cases were reported and 3 transferred into the area.

Referred by:	Under 16		Over 16	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Education Authority	4	11	-	-
Other Sources	4	6	6	5
Total	8	17	6	5

Of the above cases, 28 were placed under community care, 1 admitted to hospital under Court Order, 4 admitted to a Voluntary Association Home pending hospital care, and in 3 cases action has been deferred.

Every effort is made to help all persons over school leaving age secure and maintain employment in the community. Of the new cases, 9 were placed in suitable employment. Good liaison is maintained with local employers, the Youth Employment Officer and the Ministry of Labour Disablement Resettlement Officer.

(11) Existing Cases

On the 31st December, 165 persons were receiving care and guidance in the community, including two cases under guardianship.

These are classified as follows:

Subnormal				Severely Subnormal			
Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
-	4	25	27	17	14	37	41

Of the above cases, 57 (33 males and 24 females) attend the Training Centre, 12 (5 males and 7 females) receive home teaching, 49 are working in the community and 47 are not suitable for training, but some are occupied at home.

(iii) Short-term Care

In order to relieve the position at home, short term care was arranged for fifteen persons.

(iv) Hospital Care

During the year three persons were admitted for long term care and on the 31st December, ten were awaiting admission as follows:

Urgent admission	...	...	6 (3 males and 3 females)
Non urgent admission	...	...	4 (3 males and 1 female)

On the 31st December, 106 patients were resident in hospital on a long term basis.

(v) Training Centre

The Centre provides the main support for the training of mentally subnormal persons of all ages resident in the community.

On the 31st December, 97 persons were on the register, including 40 resident in the County area. These are divided as follows:

Under 16		Over 16	
M.	F.	M.	F.
25	16	29	27

In addition, two children resident in Field Place Home, New Milton, attend the Christchurch Training Centre, and 2 children and 1 adult attend the Centre for Spastics.

On the 31st December, 6 children were awaiting admission to the Training Centre.

The staff comprise a Supervisor, nine Assistant Supervisors, one Trainee, two Attendants, a Cook/Caretaker, and a Canteen Assistant/Cleaner.

Mid-day meals for the patients and staff are cooked on the premises and during the year 15,538 meals were served.

Transport is provided by the use of ambulance service vehicles and by a private contractor to convey 91 persons to and from the Centre daily. Five persons are employed as coach escorts.

The standard of workmanship at the Centre is very high. At the Dorset Arts and Crafts Exhibition there were 20 awards for handicrafts work. There is a constant demand for articles made, and sales for the year amounted to over £420.

A Parent Teacher Association stimulates interest in the Centre's activities and endeavours to instil a community spirit amongst parents. Social activity, film shows and two outings were arranged during the year. As an additional amenity, an evening social club has been opened.

Training Centre facilities will be further improved by the construction of new separate premises for juniors and adults, which are at present in the planning stage.

(c) AFTER CARE

An increasing proportion of the time of the mental welfare officers is being deployed on this important aspect of the work which is designed to effect the successful rehabilitation of the patient within the community and thus help prevent further breakdown. A system of weekly case conferences has now been established at both Herrison and St. Ann's Hospitals, and these are attended regularly by the mental welfare officers. Cases referred for after-care are visited and given all possible help and advice. Reports on the patients' progress are sent to the hospital consultant and the general medical practitioner concerned.

During the year 92 cases were referred and on the 31st December, 98 patients (32 males and 66 females) were on the after-care register. To help in the rehabilitation of certain patients, a Therapeutic Social Club is open one evening per week at Branksome Clinic.

(d) MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

These officers are concerned with all aspects of mental disorder and the value of their work within the community cannot be over stated. For patients requiring urgent admission to hospital the services of a mental welfare officer resident in the Borough are available 24 hours per day, seven days per week. In order to cope with the increasing volume of work in the community the Health Committee has approved the appointment of one additional officer in the next financial year.

The total number of visits made during the year was 3,605, divided as follows:

To persons suffering from mental illness	868
To persons suffering from mental subnormality	818
After-care visits	1,033
Other visits	886

TOTAL	<hr/> 3,605 <hr/>
-------	-------------------

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

(Sections 29 and 30)

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Administration

The service is provided in accordance with Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act and is administered by the Borough Health Committee under the delegation scheme. Field work is undertaken by two qualified home teachers whose main duty is to visit blind and partially sighted persons in the community, and give advice and help in order that they may overcome their handicap and lead as normal a life as possible. Liaison with the County is maintained through their Welfare Officer for the Blind. There is also close liaison with the Western Regional Association for the Blind who act as agents for the Ministry of Health for statistical purposes.

Registration

On the 31st December there were 299 blind persons and 52 partially sighted persons on the register. These are divided as follows:

Blind

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	1	31	37	77	151	110	189

Partially Sighted

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
-	1	9	9	9	24	18	34

	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Partially Sighted</u>
New cases registered since 1st January, 1963	59	8
Transfers in	8	5
Transfers out	18	3
Deaths	35	1
De-certified	-	-
Transferred to Blind Register		3

Employment in Open Industry

There are 12 men and 3 women employed in open industry in a variety of occupations. The Ministry of Labour assumed responsibility for placement from the 1st October, 1963.

Home Employment

One man, self employed as a piano tuner, and one woman as a machine knitter, are supervised by the Bristol Royal School and Workshops for the Blind on behalf of the Authority. Their earnings are supplemented on a national scale.

Workshops Employment

One woman is employed as a machine knitter at the Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead, and her earnings are supplemented.

Residential Schools, Homes and Hospitals, etc

On the 31st December, 28 blind persons were living away from home in the following manner:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Special Schools for the Blind ...	2	1
Psychiatric Hospitals	2	4
Other Hospitals	4	5
Residential Homes	1	8
Residential Workshops	-	1
TOTAL ...	9	19

Home Teaching and Visiting

There are 254 blind and 36 partially sighted persons resident in the community who are non-employed. They are visited by the home teachers and given advice regarding additional financial assistance, rehabilitation, recreational facilities and whenever possible, lessons in reading, writing, and handicraft work. This service enables blind people and their families to adjust themselves to the handicap. During the year 2,709 visits were made and 148 lessons were given.

In order to cope with the increasing volume of work, the Health Committee has approved the appointment of one additional home teacher in the next financial year.

Handicraft Classes

Two classes per week are held throughout the year at Belmont Court and the average attendance at each class is 13. At the Dorset Arts and Crafts Exhibition there were 15 awards for handicraft work.

Social Activities

The home teachers, in co-operation with the Dorset County Association for the Blind, hold various socials, outings, concerts, etc., throughout the year. At the Bournemouth and Dorset Musical Festivals 7 certificates of merit were won.

Library Service

There are 19 blind readers who receive books through the National Library for the blind.

Voluntary Associations

The Dorset County Association for the Blind make special payments, and provide additional amenities for blind persons resident in the community.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF

Welfare Services for the deaf and hard of hearing are provided through an agency arrangement with the Salisbury Diocesan Association, who receive a grant from the County Council.

The following table shows the number of registered persons on the 31st December:

Class	Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deaf without speech	3	-	15	7	2	-	20	7	27
Deaf with speech	1	1	2	4	-	-	3	5	8
Hard of hearing	6	4	10	12	4	9	20	25	45
TOTAL	10	5	27	23	6	9	43	37	80

Cases applying for assistance are visited and details are entered on duplicate registration cards, one copy being kept by the Association and the other by the Health Department.

Home Visiting

The Association provides a comprehensive welfare service. Visiting officers give lessons in lip reading and interpretation in manual language, and in addition provide advice on personal and domestic problems, and in legal, health and family matters. Assistance is given regarding employment, and there is good liaison with the Ministry of Labour Disablement Resettlement Officer. Sick visiting is carried out both in hospitals and in the community.

The number of home visits made during the year was 685.

Social Amenities

A Hard of Hearing Club meets on one evening per week at Poole Training Centre and a qualified teacher for the deaf is usually in attendance. Courses of lip reading lessons are arranged from time to time. There is also a weekly social club for the deaf.

Church Services

Special services are conducted by the Chaplain twice per month.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Administration

The service is provided in accordance with Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act and is administered by the Borough Health Committee under the delegation scheme. A senior health visitor assists in the operation of the service, and is responsible for specialised visiting and co-ordinating the work of the health visitors in this sphere. Cases are referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals, government departments and voluntary organisations, etc. Each case is seen by a health visitor who submits a report for registration purposes, and the provision of specialised equipment or other services where necessary.

Registration

On the 31st December there were 240 persons on the register. These are divided as follows:

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18	20	55	68	33	46	106	134

New cases registered since 1st January, 1963	53
Transfers in	2
Transfers out	8
Deaths	12

The number of persons registered with the Ministry of Labour in Poole under the Disabled Persons Employment Act, was 1,098 on the 16th April.

Services Provided

Regular visits are made by health visitors, and persons are given assistance and advice in order to help them overcome their handicaps and lead as normal a life as possible. Specialised equipment is supplied on loan, and during the year adaptations were carried out in the homes of 7 persons in order to facilitate ease of movement.

Other services, including the loan of wheel chairs, aids, gadgets and minor items of equipment are provided by the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society, for which they receive a grant from the County Council.

The Dorset Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped receive a grant from the County Council to assist them in providing additional services, including handicraft instruction, assistance in the purchase of material and the sale of articles produced. This Association also provides holiday and club facilities.

The Bournemouth, Poole and District Spastics Society which is affiliated to the National Spastics Society, provide Day Centre and school facilities for the education, training and treatment of spastic children.

Social Amenities

Arrangements were made through the British Red Cross Society for 14 persons to spend a holiday at Bowleaze Cove, Weymouth.

The Poole and East Dorset Club for the Disabled provide recreational facilities.

Sheltered Workshops

Five persons resident in Poole attend a sheltered workshop at Winton, administered by Bournemouth Corporation. Financial responsibility for Poole residents is accepted by the Borough Health Committee.

Remploy

We are fortunate to have this factory established in Alder Road, providing employment facilities for severely disabled persons registered under Section 2 of the Disabled Persons Employment Act.

The number of persons employed is 108, of which 100 are disabled, (57 are resident in Poole).

Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers

These badges are issued to disabled drivers in order to ease their difficulty in finding suitable parking places. It enables them to be readily identified, and this helps the police to assist them in parking and exercise discretion in their favour wherever possible.

On the 31st December, car badges had been issued to 57 drivers resident in Poole.

Classification of Physically Handicapped

Amputation

Arthritis and rheumatism

Congenital malformations and deformities

Disease of digestive and genito-urinary system, of heart or circulatory system, of respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis, and of the skin

Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk; injuries or diseases (excluding tuberculosis) of upper and lower limbs and spine

Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica etc

Neurosis, psychosis

Tuberculosis (respiratory)

Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)

Diseases or injuries not specified above

